

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Published Monthly at 509 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, by the National Wool Growers Association Co., Inc.

F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown below in the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. To nonmembers in the United States and Canada, \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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EDITORIAL

The Sheep Business This Year and Next

NOVEMBER marks the beginning of a new business year for most wool growers. For better or for worse the year's production of wool and lambs have gone into other hands. The ewe bands have largely been shaped up for fall breeding to produce next year's lambs. In the coming months the flock master's immediate concern is with production and the keeping down of expenses without impairing the weight and quality of next year's lambs and fleeces. Naturally, he is greatly concerned over the conditions that shall govern next year's markets, but whether price prospects are encouraging or otherwise, there is no possibility of letting down and it is necessary to produce the maximum in yield and quality under any price condition.

The lamb feeders are starting their annual round of operations at this season. Feed conditions and prices this year are mainly encouraging and the principal supply of thin lambs has been secured for the feed lots at more favorable prices than at one time seemed likely. The feeders' concern is with the winter and spring markets and the older hands in the game are in an optimistic mood.

The recent readjustment of prices of securities that has just taken place in the stock market seems certain to have a helpful effect upon all producing industries. While this year's difficulty in securing loans does not appear to have directly affected the lamb markets, yet it has been a factor in wool prices and lower pelt values are largely responsible for the decline in the price of lambs. Also, the less favorable rural credit situation has caused some extra marketing, especially of ewe lambs.

The slaughter of lambs in the first nine months of this year has been six per cent higher than last year and there is a still larger increase over the average number killed since 1924. Lamb carcass prices at consuming centres were well maintained until October, when there was a small recession. Packers claimed that with lower pelt values and lighter dressing yields, caused by the lack of the condition in the 1929 crop, the dressed product is costing no less than last year. The consumptive demand appears to be increasing, at least as rapidly as has production. With considerable liquidation of this year's ewe lambs there should be a check in the rate of increase of production, although seasonal conditions in the range states may raise or lower the lamb crop as much as it is affected by the change in the number of ewes bred.

After all it seems plain that the principal adverse factor in this year's operations has been the wool trend, first, in its effect upon immediate wool prices and then in its indirect but important relation to lamb values. This coming on along with seasonal conditions that generally resulted in unusually high expense and reduced lamb yields has brought the wool grower his most difficult year since 1921. On the law of averages the

physical conditions should generally be more favorable next year, and with the reaching of bottom in the wool trade the trend of the markets should now be reversed.

Readjustment In Wool

EUROPEAN conditions have recently caused some material readjustments in foreign wool markets, which have not been without material effect upon the United States.

There was a marked general rise in wool prices from the low point of 1921, until the beginning of business on the 1925 clip. A high point was reached in January, 1925, followed by a sharp decline with some minor advances in short periods in subsequent years. In the main, however, the general trend has been downward. London and Australian auctions in September carried prices sharply lower, particularly on fine wools. Although wool manufacturing and goods trade conditions in the United States have been gradually improving the opposite appears to be the trend in the English industry. Labor and financial troubles have affected business, though the result has been less marked on the Continent. It appears that the high wave of fabric production which restored European clothing stocks early in this decade has left a less active present outlet to which manufacturers are adjusting themselves. It is admitted that the level which wool values recently reached gave the mill industry all it can ask or expect in the way of material prices, and better conditions seem imminent. The foreign developments reacted materially upon Boston prices, but with speculative and consigned wool stocks in experienced hands, domestic prices reflected the full extent of the wool duty.

The world supply of wool for the 1929-1930 season is reported as showing a slight decline. This fact combined with the influence of more stable conditions abroad and further improvement in the American trade can be expected to mark the beginning of a period of more stable and perhaps rising wool prices. However, the extent of the recent decline has not been generally understood outside of trade centres and it is yet impossible to anticipate the price level that will prevail when the time comes for starting operations on the 1930 clip.

The Wool Marketing Plan

MEMBERS of the organization committee appointed at Chicago, on October 5, have been busy during October in translating the agreed plan and principles into the form of articles of incorporation and contracts between individual growers and their cooperative associations, and between the cooperatives and the central sales agency. There is to be a full meeting of the organization committee at San Angelo, preceding the opening of the convention, and the wool marketing plan will constitute the topic of most of the discussions during the convention sessions.

Many favorable expressions have been forthcoming from interested persons who have studied the undertaking and the plan of operation. The prospects are bright for securing the immediate support through state or regional cooperatives of a sufficient number of growers to make the new sales agency a real factor in next year's wool trade.

THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF BILL

AFTER six weeks of consideration upon the floor of the Senate of administrative sections of the Hawley-Smoot bill work was begun upon the rate schedules on October 22. There are fifteen of these rate schedules, of which wool is the eleventh. Most agricultural commodities are included in schedule seven.

Two weeks were spent upon the first schedule, which deals with chemicals, oils and paints. Several weeks are certain to elapse before opening the discussion of the wool paragraphs and consideration of the amendments which will be offered to change some of the rates as proposed in the bill reported by the Finance Committee.

The debate upon the administrative provisions, after transferring from the President to the Congress the power to change duty rates as recommended by the Tariff Commission, related extensively to independence for the Philippines, to the basis of valuation of imports, and to the agricultural debenture plan. The debenture plan which was favored by the Senate and rejected by the House in June as a feature of the agricultural marketing act has now been added in modified form to the tariff bill in the Senate and will again be the subject of controversy between the two branches of Congress when the present tariff bill reaches the conference stage after being passed in the Senate.

Few Senators now expect enactment of a new tariff law before December, and some consider that no action may result during the regular session which opens on December 2. The coalition of the so-called insurgent Republicans with the opposition has been strong enough to vote several material changes in the Senate Committee's bill. The same combination voted reductions in some chemical rates

CALENDAR CONVENTIONS

California Wool Growers—November 14-15, San Francisco.
National Wool Growers—November 20-22, San Angelo, Texas.
American National Live Stock—January 16-18, 1930, Denver, Colo.
Idaho Wool Growers—January 9-11.
Montana Wool Growers—January 23-24, 1930, Helena.

SHOWS

California Live Stock and Baby Beef Show, South San Francisco, November 9-13.
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.—November 16-23.
International L. S. Exposition, Chicago—November 30-December 7.
Los Angeles Christmas Livestock Show—November 30-December 7.
Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah—January 11-16, 1930.

below the level of the present law. A material increase in the duty rate on casein had been strongly urged by dairy and other agricultural organizations and the coalition increased the rate on this commodity as carried in the Senate bill.

It seems probable that the final shape of the tariff bill in the Senate will be determined by the coalition and that agricultural rates will be further increased and rates on manufactured articles lowered. The policy seems to be one of aiding agriculture both by increasing protection on its products and by decreasing protection upon the manufactured articles purchased by farmers. This raises the important question of the farmer's dependence upon his own market as provided in large part by factory wage earners.

It is apparent that the Congress is at last willing to be consistent in affording agriculture the full benefits that can be secured through protection. The proper balance between agricultural and industrial duty rates, which is necessary to be preserved for the benefit of both agricultural and manufacturing industries, will remain to be worked out in the conference for the reconciliation of differences in the Senate and House bills. Possibly, this will not be fully worked out by the present Congress. There is no doubt that the country as a whole is more strongly in favor of the protective policy than it ever has been, though some years may be necessary to reach agreement respecting

the proper relationship of rates on different classes of protected commodities and industries.

FARM BOARD ACTS ON COTTON, WHEAT AND LIVESTOCK

Two important moves were made by the Federal Farm Board very soon after the appointment of its members was confirmed by the United States Senate. There was some doubt as to the status of important actions taken by the Board in advance of the clearing up of the legal phases of their position.

A large program of loaning on unsold cotton was announced by the Board on October 21. The official statement dealt with unsatisfactory price conditions in the market for 1929 cotton in face of the fact that the current crop was smaller than last year, and world consumption is continuing at a rate fully equal to that of one year ago. It was the opinion of the Board that the remedy was to be found in more orderly marketing which would assist cotton farmers to hold back their crops, and at the same time have money with which to pay their obligations. Much of the cotton crop had already been loaned upon by Intermediate Credit and other banks, but the Board announced its readiness to extend additional loans to members of Capper-Volstead cooperative organizations in sums "sufficient to bring the total amount borrowed from all sources by such associations to 16 cents per pound on graded and classed cotton basis midling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch staple."

"In many sections of the South the Board believes" runs the official statement, "that the net advances which cotton representatives can make to their members under this loan plan will almost, if not quite, equal the amounts which are being paid by speculators and others on actual purchases from farmers."

The Grain Plan

Announcement of making available \$100,000,000 for loaning to grain cooperatives was made by the Board at Chicago on October 26. In making this announcement, Chairman Legge expressed the Board's policy in part as follows: "The Federal Farm Board believes that, based on known world supply, the present prevailing prices of wheat are too low.

The Board believes that this unsatisfactory price level is chiefly due to the rapid or disorderly movement which is putting a large part of the year's wheat supply on the market within a short time. * * *

In order to assist wheat farmers to hold back their crops and at the same time have money with which to pay their obligations, the Board proposes to loan wheat cooperatives, qualified as borrowers under the Capper-Volstead Act, sums sufficient to bring the total amount borrowed from all sources by such associations to the amounts shown on attached schedule. * * *

The schedule issued showed various values for different grades of wheat at different markets and ports and repeated what was said in connection with the cotton plan to the effect that the total of loans made available to producers will almost if not quite equal the amounts which are being paid by the speculators and others on actual purchases from farmers.

In the cases of both wheat and cotton the Board announced that the cooperative associations would settle with the producer members at the close of the marketing season on the basis of the price for which the commodity was finally sold. It appears to be the plan and policy of the Board to use its loaning power liberally up to the point of a fair price for each commodity. The maintenance of a fair price is evidently to be accomplished by orderly marketing and the prevention or at least the removal of the necessity of producers, forcing their products into speculative hands in a way to depress prices below the point justified by visible supply and the condition of demand.

It should be observed that no stabilization corporations are being formed. The Board is giving its advice and financial and moral support. The loans are being received and must be repaid through cooperative associations holding membership in and doing their selling through central sales agencies.

The final organization of the Farmers National Grain Corporation was effected at Chicago on October 26, and the Board's announcements as to loaning on wheat followed immediately. The various grain growers' cooperatives have been working since midsummer to complete this organization.

A National Livestock Marketing Association

A conference of officials of twenty-nine cooperative livestock marketing associations and members of the Federal Farm Board was held at Chicago, October 23rd and 24th. It was agreed to form a new sales agency to be called the National Livestock Marketing Association. A committee was appointed to take immediate steps to draft the necessary papers for incorporation. This committee is composed of R. M. Hagen, manager, Western Cattle Marketing Association, San Francisco; Charles B. Crandall, Central Cooperative Association, Randolph, Minn.; H. G. Keenev, president, Farmers' Union Livestock Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.; C. C. Talbott, president, St. Paul Livestock Commission, Jamestown, N. D.; Murray Barker, Producers' Commission Association of Indianapolis, Thornton, Ind.; Dr. O. O. Wolf, secretary-treasurer, Kansas City Producers' Commission Association, Ottawa, Kan.; E. A. Beamer,

Buffalo Producers' Commission Association, Blissfield, Mich.; and Henry H. Parke, president, Chicago Producers' Commission Association, Genoa, Ill.

At the close of the conference it was announced that "under the adopted plan cooperatives have united to pool their forces and to strengthen their bargaining power. Thus, as proposed, all cooperative agencies are unifying their efforts to eliminate waste and unnecessary costs in marketing and to cooperate fully to control and direct the movement of livestock from the time it leaves the farm or ranch until it reaches the place of slaughter whatever the marketing routes may be. Included in the approved plan are necessary subsidiaries which will be set up to carry out effectively the various operations of the National Livestock Marketing Association. The organization committee will begin immediately to perfect the association. When its work has been completed the organization documents will be submitted to the delegates and the Federal Farm Board for final approval".

Members Named for Public Land Commission

FOLLOWING up the suggestion included in his letter presented to the conference of officials of western states at Salt Lake City, on August 26, (September Wool Grower, page 15), President Hoover on October 18 announced the names of twelve members of that commission.

In his early statement the President indicated that such a commission for study of public domain matters might be composed of five or six western representatives and three from other regions to represent the public as a whole. In publishing the names of the twelve who had been selected, however, the President said that he expected the commission to number twenty and to include two women. The larger membership of the committee apparently is intended to permit representation thereon for each of the eleven important public land states.

The chairman of the commission is to be James R. Garfield, formerly Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Roosevelt. Mr. Garfield was president of the fact finding commission on re-

clamation matters appointed some years ago and which rendered a report which formed the basis of the new reclamation policies of the federal government.

The other representatives at large to serve upon the commission include George Horace Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post; James P. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana; Col. W. B. Greeley, former chief of the U. S. Forest Service; and Gardner Cowles, newspaper publisher of Des Moines, Iowa. The Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture are also to serve upon the commission. The representatives of the various public land states are selected from those nominated by the various governors. Nine of these have so far been named as follows:

California: Elwood Mead, director of the U. S. Reclamation Service. Dr. Mead was a resident of California before his appointment to federal service.

Arizona: Mr. Rudolph Kuchler. Mr. Kuchler was formerly a livestock raiser and member of the State Senate in Utah,

and served from 1917 to 1920 as member of the State Tax Commission of Arizona. For several years he was State Land Commissioner, after which he was appointed as State Real Estate Commissioner. At present he is president of the State Taxpayers Association of Arizona, and a member of the Advisory Council of the Western States Tax Payers Conference, of which organization he formerly was president.

Colorado: Chas. J. Moynihan, an attorney who has specialized in land office and forestry matters.

Idaho: Mr. I. H. Nash. For several years Mr. Nash has occupied the important position of State Land Commissioner in Idaho. He has been engaged in the livestock business and has earned the confidence of representatives of all Idaho interests and organizations through his fair and impartial management of the affairs of his office, as well as because of his appreciation and understanding of land and water affairs.

Montana: I. M. Brandjord, Commissioner of State Lands and Investments.

Nevada: Geo. W. Malone, State Engineer. Mr. Malone has been prominently identified with the recent and continued negotiations of the construction of the Boulder Dam. He has had wide engineering experience and is familiar with both irrigation and grazing matters in Nevada and other states. His position has made him an executive officer of Nevada's recent progressive legislation for the control of watering places used by livestock grazing on the public domain.

Utah: Wm. Peterson, geologist and director of the Experiment Station and Extension Division of the Utah Agricultural College. As a geologist Dr. Peterson has made extensive studies of Utah water resources and mineral deposits. In recent years he has been associated with livestock organizations in studying the problems of grazing resources and methods of utilization and control.

Wyoming: Perry W. Jenkins, recently president of the State Senate and leader in the movement for state control of all lands and natural resources; formerly, a teacher of astronomy and mathematics in one of the large eastern universities, Mr. Jenkins for some years has been a

large and successful cattle raiser in the interior of Wyoming, which business he still continues along with his political connec-



JAMES R. GARFIELD
Chairman Public Land Commission

tions and service to Wyoming's state affairs.

No understanding has been reached, at least none has been announced, regarding how the commission of twenty members is to proceed and what its functions will be. Presumably, it will be expected to make a summarized report of facts concerning present conditions, also recommendations as to future policies and legislation which might be necessary to give effect to such policies. Whether the commission will hold public hearings or when its report will be completed,—remain to be determined.

Recent informal discussions of the land question, as reported from Washington,

relate largely to reclamation affairs. A principal reason for the rather general early expression of opposition to the President's tentative suggestion of conveying surface rights of the lands to the various states was the inability of the states to finance future reclamation work. Apparently this matter has been partly adjusted by an informal suggestion by the President that the federal government should continue to stand the expense of constructing dams for water storage while leaving the distribution of such water and the management of the lands to the respective state governments. It also appears to be the President's idea that road construction should be carried somewhat further before discontinuation of direct federal aid in the event that title to surface rights of the government lands is relinquished by the federal government.

An informal discussion of the entire question was recently reported from Washington as having taken place between Secretary Wilbur, Assistant Secretary Dixon, Senator Nye and Congressman Colton, respectively chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Public Lands, Congressmen Smith and French of Idaho, and others. This discussion occurred at a meeting called by officers of the National Conservation Association.

It was stated Governor Dixon advocated the addition of all the remaining public lands to the Forest Service, or, if such were not feasible, to transfer them to the states to be passed to private owners. Governor Dixon pointed out that this would necessitate repealing many laws which fix a minimum price of \$10.00 per acre upon state lands.

Congressman Colton urged that the federal government should immediately undertake to repair the damage that has been done to the public domain through neglect in years past. Senator Nye offered no specific remedy, but considered that the disposition of the question had been hindered through the hostility which developed following the suggestion of transferring only surface rights to the states. Congressman French referred to his bill recently introduced (H. R. 4187) providing for the establishment of a permit system of grazing upon public lands under the administration of the Depart-

ment of the Interior with grazing fees to be collected in amounts as determined by the Secretary.

Congressman Smith of the same state urged the restoration of the power of the President to add public domain lands to national forests and indicated his intention of introducing a bill along that line.

Senator Bratton of New Mexico in a radio talk has supported the idea of transferring both surface and mineral rights to the states, indicating willingness to accept only the former if the Congress is now unwilling to also include the minerals.

In the expressions of views that continue to be made upon this subject there still persists the idea of using the grazing of the public lands as a material source of revenue to the states. The Wool Grower has previously pointed out that the livestock industry of the public lands states is in no position to carry additional financial burdens. If payments are to be made for the use of grazing which now only appears to be free then reduction of taxes upon owned lands and livestock must be provided for. Whether or not the stock owners could reasonably be expected to pay larger total taxes in future years will depend upon the additional amount of forage and other advantages that may be obtained as a result of changes in the method of administering the so-called free grazing area.

Some of the addresses and interviews on the subject that have been published appear to recognize the advantage of transferring these lands which cannot be regarded as of even potential value in furnishing timber or water, to private ownership by selling them at a figure consistent with their real capacity for the production of forage useful for livestock. There appears to be some little hope that the Congress may recognize the real facts and perhaps permit the sale of the surface rights of these lands on the basis of values at which efficient livestock concerns could afford to own them and pay the taxes. A great deal would depend upon the future policies of the states in regard to taxation matters.

In the original statement on this question made by Secretary Wilbur at Boise in June, it was stipulated that before the official transfer of the lands there should

be legislation in the various states receiving them to insure continued adherence to uniform policies in respect to conservation and administration of the resources attached to the surface rights. Such policies would need to be laid down in state legislation and this question will no doubt be one of the prominent ones before the new commission. An early meeting of the commission is expected at which time more definite statements can be expected regarding the plan of the study as well as to how it is to be carried on and when completed.

IS WOOL SCOURING BY THE GROWER PRACTICAL?

The average dirt and grease content of western wools is slightly in excess of 60 per cent. In other words out of every 100 pounds of wool as it comes from the sheep's back 60 pounds of worthless sand, sand, dirt and grease is extracted by the scouring process, and less than 40 pounds of clean scoured wool is obtained. It has for years been urged that it was a great economic waste to pay approximately 3 cents per pound freight, besides other handling charges amounting to a total of about 6 cents per pound, on this 60 per cent of waste material in the natural wool. The theory is excellent, but what happens in reality?

First, the railroads promptly raise the rates on scoured wool; second, the scoured wool is not acceptable to many mills, which prefer to, and insist upon making their own blends or mixtures of grease wools before scouring, in order to get certain desired or necessary effects in the finished cloth; and third, a scouring plant necessitates storage warehouses, grading rooms, wool graders, and sorters and, of course, scourers. These facilities for scouring require a considerable outlay of capital, and then in order to give employment the year around to the skilled labor required, a very considerable quantity of wool must be available. If not operating steadily through the year, overhead costs become excessive.

To be scoured, wools must be graded and in most instances sorted. What this means will be best understood by the layman when we tell him that there are at least seventeen grades of wool as fol-

lows: Fine, fine-medium and half-blood, each of three classes, i.e. staple, French combing, and clothing. Then three-eighths, quarter-blood, low quarter-blood and common or braid, each with two classes, staple and clothing. These classes are based on length.

In addition to "grading" we next have "sorting." That is, each individual fleece of each grade is divided into from four to seven sorts. Then the wool, after admixtures for proper blends, is ready for scouring. From this brief description of a proper and scientific scouring process one can see that it is not an entirely simple affair.

Even in Australia and South America, where wools are almost entirely graded and in a measure sorted, scouring has not been found advisable, owing to objections of the manufacturers who desire to make their own blends. In the United States where grading and sorting are not practiced by the grower, scouring would be even farther removed at the present stage of wool growing.

As time goes on and wool marketing is improved in this western country, and especially if wool grading is done by the grower, scouring of the off sorts, tags, locks and sweepings may become practicable. These classes of wool, the by-products of grading and proper packing, are the heaviest shrinking and least valuable of wools, and after scouring find a market for the manufacture of lower grades of blankets and woolen clothing. After scouring these wools are mixed with shoddy or other substitutes. They should never be mixed and scoured with staple or combing wools, as they must be removed again by combing at great expense, in the process of making tops.

For reasons as above outlined there remain idle today several western scouring plants, the promoters of which were guided by theory and not practice. The first step in a practical wool scouring plan and plant would be the gathering together of a large quantity of wool in a sectional part to be graded and handled and sold under one management. If enough tonnage of wool, say several millions of pounds, could thus be brought together, the staple and French combing

grades could be graded out for shipment or sale in their original grease condition, and all clothing wools, locks, tags and so forth, could be scoured to advantage. This is now done by a few Pacific Coast concerns but extension of the work is dependent upon larger volumes of wool at western points for handling and sale.

F. J. Hagenbarth.

LOCAL MEETINGS OF WOOL GROWERS IN CALIFORNIA

THE plan of organization through local associations connected with the state body is followed in California. Also, it is customary there to hold meetings of the various branch associations in advance of the annual meeting of the state organization. The California State Association is meeting at San Francisco on November 14th and 15th. The meetings of the various locals were scheduled to be held between October 9th and 23rd.

In many cases the meetings are held at members' ranches and include postmortem examinations of sheep as a part of an educational program in connection with the prevention and treatment of parasitic infections of sheep. Dr. Robert Jay of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. Ray Mills of the State Department of Agriculture are attending most of the meetings and giving lectures and demonstrations under this program.

The Sonoma-Marin Wool Growers Association met at the Crane Ranch, Santa Rosa, on October 16. In addition to disease matters there was also a considerable discussion upon sheep stealing; it being proposed that state legislation should be enacted on the subject.

At a meeting of the Mendocino-Lake County Association on the following day it was recommended that a statewide system of ear-marking of sheep be devised and the marking of sheep's ears be made compulsory under a system of registration. Such general ear-marking is considered necessary for the full enforcement of a state law to prevent stealing through the control of shipping of sheep and the identification of stock found in doubtful hands.

Wool marketing conditions were also discussed at the meetings held so far, by Jas. Kershaw, manager of the Northern California Wool Warehouse Company.

At some of the meetings there was discussion of what should be paid for sheep shearing, and the view was expressed that 15 cents was too much to be paid for this work in California.

WOOL GROWER ORGANIZATION IN COLORADO

COLORADO has fourteen active local associations of wool growers affiliated with the state organization, which is affiliated and cooperates with the National Wool Growers Association.

The list of state and local officers is as follows:

The Colorado State Wool Growers Association

President.....W. C. Osborn, Fruita, Colo.
Acting Secretary....R. MacIntosh, Rifle, Colo.
Directors—Kenneth W. Chalmers, Garo, Colo.; Clair Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colo.; Temple Cornelius, Aztec, N. Mex.; E. D. Blodgett, Grand Junction, Colo.; A. A. Curtis, Steamboat Springs, Colo.; James Monaghan, Meeker, Colo.; Frank Haley, Rifle, Colo.; Chas. Polk, Pando, Colo.; A. M. McAnally, Montrose, Colo.; Harvey A. Mathias, Monte Vista, Colo.

Colorado River Wool Growers Association—
Pres.....E. H. Mahaffey, Grand Valley, Colo.
Sec.....C. Marshall, Glenwood Spgs. Colo.

Consolidated Wool Growers Association—
President.....C. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colo.
Secretary.....Paul Swisher, Hotchkiss, Colo.

Eastern Slope Wool Growers Association—
Pres.....C. Q. Hartshorn, Longmont, Colo.
Secretary.....G. R. Smith, Longmont, Colo.

Gunnison Valley Wool Growers Association—

President.....J. A. Stavelly, Powderhorn, Colo.
Secretary.....Owen O'Fallon, Gunnison, Colo.

Leadville Holy Cross Wool Growers Association—

President.....L. J. Love, Grand Junction, Colo.
Secretary.....K. W. Chalmers, Garo, Colo.

North Park Wool Growers Association—
Secretary.....G. L. Bailey, Walden, Colo.

Park County Wool Growers Association—
President.....E. E. Mills, Como, Colo.
Secretary.....K. W. Chalmers, Garo, Colo.

Plateau Valley Wool Growers Association—

President.....G. LaGrange, Collbran, Colo.
Secretary.....J. F. Clifton, Collbran, Colo.

Rio Blanco Wool Growers Association—
President.....Jas. Monaghan, Meeker, Colo.
Secretary.....E. H. Sexson, Meeker, Colo.

Rio Grande Wool Growers Association—
President.....H. A. Mathias, Monte Vista, Colo.
Sec.....E. L. Erickson, Monte Vista, Colo.

Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association—
Pres.....A. A. Curtis, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
Secretary.....W. H. Bashor, Hayden, Colo.

San Juan Live Stock Association—

President.....D. Hersch, Durango, Colo.
Secretary.....A. H. Long, Durango, Colo.

San Miguel Basin Wool Growers Association—

President.....C. Porter, Naturita, Colo.
Secretary.....E. W. Bray, Redvale, Colo.

Western Slope Wool Growers Association—

President.....A. M. McAnally, Montrose, Colo.
Secretary.....A. C. Nash, Montrose, Colo.

LAMB FEEDING SITUATION, OCTOBER 1, 1929

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture released the following statement on October 11:

Information available about the first of October, indicated that there would be at least as many lambs and sheep fed for market this fall and winter as were fed last year. Indications are that the Corn Belt States, excluding western Nebraska, will probably feed a few more this season than last; that Colorado will feed at least as many as last year; that western Nebraska will feed about as many; and that there may be some decrease in the total fed in the other western feeding states, with increases in some states and decreases in others.

Shipments of feeding lambs and sheep, through markets, into the Corn Belt feeding areas for the three months, July to September, were a little larger this year than last, with a considerable increase in the total into the states east of the Mississippi and a decrease into the states west of the river. Lamb feeding will be on a considerably larger scale this year than for several years in all of the eastern Corn Belt States except Michigan. In the western Corn Belt states the indications are for some increase in feeding in Iowa and the corn belt area in Nebraska, but rather sharp decreases from last year in Missouri and Kansas.

Both northern Colorado and the Arkansas Valley have larger supplies of alfalfa hay and sugar beet feeds this year than last, but there has been considerable uncertainty as to the volume of lamb feeding. Feeders who did not contract their lambs last spring have been playing a waiting game in order to buy their feeding stock in line with the market prices. Dealers who contracted large numbers of lambs last spring have held back on selling on this basis in the hope that the feeding lamb market would improve. Within the past two weeks, however, a trading basis seems to have been reached. Some dealers are selling their lambs, while others will feed a large part of theirs in preference to selling at prevailing prices. Indications are that both northern Colorado and the Arkansas Valley will feed at least as many lambs as last year.

In the other western feeding states available information points to at least as many sheep and lambs being fed as last year in Wyoming, Utah and California, but to sharp decreases in Washington and Oregon and some decreased in Nevada, Idaho and Montana.

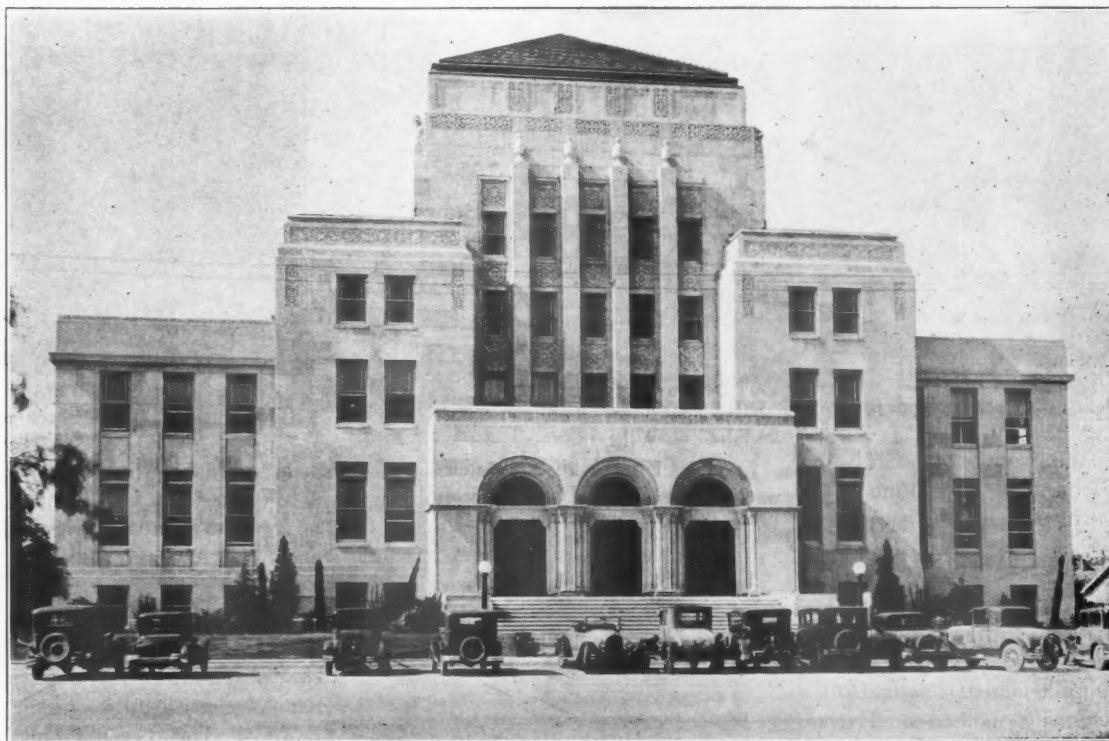
Although the late lamb crop in the western states was smaller this year than last, it is probable that the marketings of sheep and lambs from the late lambing areas will equal last year, due to the larger shipments of old ewes and ewe lambs. The premium for ewe lambs that has prevailed for some years is largely lacking this year and the local market for old ewes is very restricted.

ALL READY IN WEST TEXAS

For the

Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Assn.

San Angelo, Texas, November 20, 21, 22, 1929



The City Hall and Auditorium of San Angelo, Texas. Here the Sessions of the National Wool Growers' Convention Will Be Held; the National Wool Show Housed; and Some of the Special Entertainments Given.

THE "brass bands" have all been tuned and San Angelo waits in readiness to receive the members of the National Wool Growers Association.

San Angelo is the centre of West Texas. As the concentration point of over 42 per cent of the wool grown in the state (35,591,000 pounds), it boasts of being "the largest primary wool market in the world": a very appropriate place to hold a wool growers' convention. Its accommodations are ample in every respect.

The Auditorium, in which the sessions of the convention are to be held, is pictured, and nothing else need be said about it. In the Auditorium the National Wool Show will also be housed (for announcement see October Wool Grower, page 14). Three of the principal hotels of San Angelo were shown in the October Wool

Grower. There are others, also. In other words, there will be sufficient hotel space to make all those at the convention comfortable. However, to facilitate arrangements, reservations, if not already made, should be requested of the Board of City Development.

Convention Business and Program

Convention proceedings and discussion will be centred upon the new wool marketing plan now being worked out with the Federal Farm Board. The organization committee of fifteen members, appointed at Chicago, will complete its work in a final session to be held at San Angelo just prior to the convention. Several members of the Farm Board are expected to participate in this committee meeting. The final plan will be presented and ex-

plained to the wool growers of the country through an address from C. B. Denman of the Federal Farm Board on the afternoon of the first day of the convention, Wednesday, November 20.

This will be followed with a general discussion of the wool marketing question and the new plan to be opened by the Hon. C. C. Belcher, president of the Texas Wool Warehousemen's Association.

At the opening session Mr. Roger Gillis, vice president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, will explain Texas sheep raising conditions and methods to the visitors.

The wool show will be held in a room adjoining the convention room at the Auditorium. The awards will be explained to the convention by the judge, Mr.



T. A. KINCAID
President, Texas Sheep and Goat
Raisers' Association

George T. Willingmyre of the United States Department of Agriculture.

One of the most interesting and instructive numbers on the program will be an address, "The Current World Wool Situation", by Mr. A. W. Zelomek. Mr. Zelomek is statistician for the Fairchild Publications, recognized as United States authorities in all matters relating to the textile and apparel industries. The address will deal particularly with the cause of the recent sharp decline in fine wool values and the prospects for future demand for both fine and medium wools.

The State of Texas retained control of its unsettled lands when it entered the Union. The sale and leasing of over fifty million acres of land mainly useful for grazing of livestock have been directed by the state government. The methods employed and their effect upon the livestock industry will be the subject of an address by Dr. A. B. Conner, director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mr. J. H. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and C. B. Denman who was appointed to the Board as the representative of the live stock industry, will speak on Wednesday, the first day of the convention. President Hagenbarth will deliver his annual address on Wednesday afternoon, after which there will be a general discussion of wool marketing.

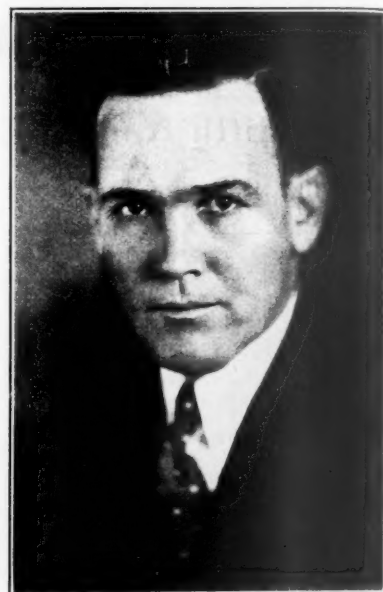
This discussion which is expected to occupy considerable time, will be opened by Judge C. C. Belcher, of Del Rio, Texas.

Entertainment

Sheepmen's conventions have been held here and held there, and right royal entertainment provided in every instance: San Angelo will take no second place. Here is the outline of the entertainment to be provided:

The first night, Wednesday, November 20, "the entire convention will be our guests at a special show to be held in the City Auditorium. Thursday, at noon, the entire convention will be our guests at an old-fashioned southern barbecue in the home of the Wool Growers Central Storage Company, and there will also be special entertainment for the ladies at one of the hotels, or at the Country Club. On Thursday night, there will be a grand ball." (Quoted from a letter of Mr. Claude C. Wild, manager of the Board of City Development of San Angelo.)

But the best part of the entertainment, at least, its most unique feature, comes on Friday at the close of the last convention session: The Tour of Texas Ranches. It should be stated first that this trip is conditioned on a sufficient number (100



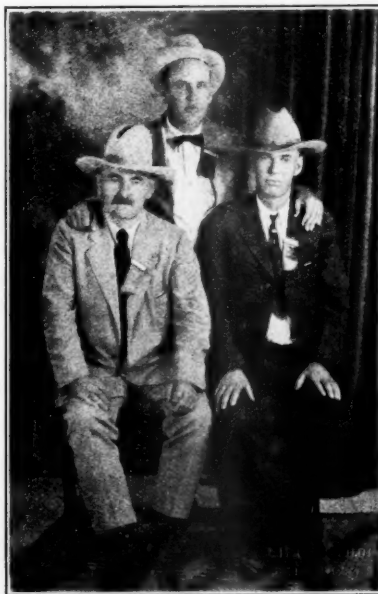
ROGER GILLIS
Vice-President, Texas Sheep and Goat
Raisers' Association

at least) wishing to take it,—a condition easy to meet, because all that is required of you is to plan your trip to include the one extra day necessary for this tour. You will again be "our guests".

The trip will be made by automobile. The caravan will leave San Angelo at the close of the Friday morning session. From San Angelo, which lies just north of the centre of Tom Green County, you will be taken south through Schleicher County, whose sheep population is 173,794, across Sutton County (276,651 sheep), and over Val Verde County (306,354 sheep) to Del Rio. The cities of Christoval, Eldorado, and Sonora will be visited en route to Del Rio.

From Del Rio the party will cross the Rio Grande ("over the border") into Old Mexico where supper will be served at Mrs. Crosby's at Via Acuna. The Roosevelt Hotel at Del Rio will house the members of the tour Friday night and Saturday the return will be made to San Angelo through Crockett County, which grazes some 317,000 sheep.

As we estimate it, this Tour of Texas Ranches will cover 300 miles or more of the best and most noted section of the Texas sheep industry. Prof. Jones' article in last month's issue of the Wool Grower gave an excellent description of



**HARRISON HAMER, C. E. MILLER
and WALTER SPEERS**
Inspectors for the Texas Sheep and Goat
Raisers' Association, Who Will Assist
in Showing San Angelo and Texas to
the Visitors.



In Val Verde, One of the Great Sheep Counties of Texas. An Opportunity to See This Fine Piece of Stock Country is Offered Wool Growers Attending the Convention in the Tour of Texas Ranches.

the sheep business as it is conducted in Texas, but there is nothing like seeing a thing for yourself. Such an opportunity as the Tour of Texas Ranches presents will probably never be offered again. It is yours by being at San Angelo, November 20th to 22nd.

The committees who have charge of the convention affairs are comprised of the following:

Executive Committee

C. A. Broome, chairman; Chas. W. Hobbs, Abe Mayer, Robt. Massey, Roy Hudspeth.

Local Reception Committee

L. L. Farr, D. E. Hughes, Wilbur March, Joe Blakeney, J. S. Allison, J. M. O'Daniel, J. M. Lea, W. D. Holcumb, Clint Johnson, H. O'Bannon, Geo. E. Webb, W. C. Blanks, A. A. Glover, R. A. Hall, E. E. Lowrie, C. G. Dunklin, Vic Pearce, S. E. Couch, J. M. Jones, Houston Harte, W. M. Hemphill, Geo. E. Cox, Jess Elrod, Penrose Metcalfe, E. F. Noelke.

Reduced Railroad Fares

An open rate of one fare and one-half from all points in the northwestern and southwestern states to



A Pecos River Scene. This River Runs South Through Val Verde County and Flows into the Rio Grande About Thirty Miles West of Del Rio. The Tour of Texas Ranches Planned for Convention Visitors Will Include a Night at Del Rio and a Ride "Across the Border" into Old Mexico.

San Angelo and return has been announced by the railroads. Purchase dates and return limits are:

From points in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, California, Nevada, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, and Missouri; Memphis, Tenn., Natches, Miss., and Vicksburg, Miss., November 16th to 19th, inclusive; return limit, November 27.

From points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, November 15th to 18th inclusive; return limit, November 28.

From points in Oklahoma and Texas, November 17th to 20th; return limit, November 26.

Tickets must be used on the date of sale and the return trip completed by midnight of the date of expiration. It is announced that no stopovers are allowed on such tickets, but it is always understood that this privilege may be taken at such regular stopover cities as Denver, Salt Lake, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, subject, of course, to the final return limit of the ticket.

If you have not received from the San Angelo Board of City Development a copy of the circular which out-

lines the best itinerary to be followed from various places in the West, one will be sent you upon request to that body.

From Denver the route is over the Colorado and Southern to Amarillo. By special arrangement there will be a

through sleeper leaving Amarillo on the night of November 19, arriving at San Angelo at 7:00 a. m. Wednesday, November 20, and the sleeper which leaves Denver on the night of November 18, will be carried through to San Angelo.

this contact may readily be appreciated when it is considered that these students are prospective teachers who will teach thousands of pupils in the future.

The meeting for retailers was scheduled for that evening. In the face of advance predictions that retailers would not be interested, an audience of between 125 and 150 was present at the Chamber of Commerce and literally hung on every word and every movement throughout the cutting and the explanatory lecture on lamb.

The following two days also were busy ones. Nearly 100 high school home economics students, comprising the classes of four high schools, attended a meeting at the gym in one of the schools; cuts were made for the employees of a chain market company; lamb displays were arranged in various markets; store demonstrations were conducted.

Lamb also was broadcast on the radio over Station WBOW. The talk was so well received that the station voluntarily asked for a second one.

Sell 30 Lambs in One Day

The crowning success of the Terre Haute program came on the closing day. Among the most enthusiastic during the three days' activity was the proprietor of the Oakley Markets, a local chain. On Saturday, Mr. Oakley made a big feature of lamb, ran large display "ads" in the local papers telling of the lamb cutting demonstrations and offering a number of the new cuts, and devoted an hour's broadcasting on the radio to the subject. The Oakley Markets placed an order for thirty lambs and when Saturday night came every one of those thirty lambs had been sold—more lamb than was ordinarily sold in the entire city in four weeks' time.

And the local folks had said "it can't be done."

The following letter from the Home Packing and Ice Company tells briefly the accomplishments in Terre Haute:

"Your Mr. Cullen left here Saturday evening after having spent four strenuous forty-eight hour days with most effective results for his efforts.

"First, let us confess that both Mr.

Notes on the October Lamb Campaign

READERS of the National Wool Grower are well familiar with the enviable record of one hundred per cent success in over one hundred cities enjoyed by the national lamb consumption campaign. Little has been said, however, of the indifference encountered in a few instances and of the successful efforts in breaking through this indifference and turning the tide overwhelmingly in favor of the new lamb cuts.

A reasonable amount of indifference might well be expected in a project of so wide a scope; but in every instance lack of interest was in advance of the actual program and may be traced to the fact that the trade "didn't know what it was all about." As soon as they saw the demonstration their attitude was entirely changed. The cities where such a condition existed generally have proved to be the most enthusiastic of any before completion of the campaign.

Terre Haute Presented a Problem

Terre Haute, Ind., where a program was conducted only recently, serves as an excellent example of such a situation. A local chairman of arrangements was appointed as usual. He was advised as fully as possible by mail as to the nature of the campaign, its past accomplishments, and of what would be expected of him as chairman of arrangements. Several days before the date set for opening the program he was called on the long distance telephone from Chicago to check upon the plans. The chairman was decidedly pessimistic. In no uncertain words he expressed his conviction that bringing the campaign to Terre Haute would be a waste of time. Retailers in the entire city didn't use over fifteen lambs a week, he said, and would not be sufficiently interested to attend a meeting of this nature.

Plans for the program went forward,

however, and in view of the dark outlook, Max O. Cullen, demonstration specialist, went to Terre Haute a day early to assist in every way possible in the arrangement of meetings. He found that the original chairman had been so confident of the campaign's failure that he had unloaded the responsibility on another.

Chamber of Commerce Aids

Mr. Cullen and the new chairman set to work diligently to whip the program into shape. As the work progressed, the outlook became much brighter. A request to the Chamber of Commerce for its support and use of its lecture hall brought wholehearted cooperation. The secretary of the Chamber assumed the task of obtaining publicity in the local newspapers and his efforts were very successful. In fact, a new record for newspaper publicity was established in Terre Haute.

Five major meetings were arranged. On the first day packers and packer salesmen gathered at the Home Packing and Ice Company for a demonstration. An audience of fifty saw Mr. Cullen deftly carve out the lamb cuts and even before the close of the meeting the success of the entire Terre Haute program seemed practically assured. The ice was broken and news of the new cuts demonstrated spread rapidly.

Three big meetings were held the next day. At noon approximately 110 members of the Kiwanis Club saw the demonstration at their regular weekly luncheon. They were much impressed and the principal speaker who followed the demonstration, referred to the work repeatedly.

Record Meetings Held

At three o'clock that afternoon a demonstration was given for a class of over sixty students of home economics at the State Normal School. The value of

Powers and the writer were doubting Thomases as to there being any good come from this work, and we were decidedly lukewarm on the proposition until Mr. Cullen arrived here on last Tuesday morning.

"He sold himself so well to us on the first meeting, we couldn't resist lending our support to the work.

"We are quite frank in saying that his first demonstration, which was given for our organization on Wednesday evening of last week, proved to us that there was merit to his work, and the work he did following that first demonstration was most effective, and we believe that as a result of his week's work, continued good will come from it.

"One market company here in the city, the Oakley Market, on last Saturday handled thirty (30) lambs in four of their markets, which is a greater quantity of lambs than has been sold in the entire city of Terre Haute in any four previous weeks."

From Terre Haute the campaign moved to Danville, Ill. Other cities visited since the middle of October are Decatur, Ill., Springfield, Ill., Columbia, Mo., Quincy, Ill., Peoria, Ill., and Galesburg, Ill. The itinerary for the immediate future includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill. and Davenport, Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, Iowa.

Restaurant Men Applaud Cuts

While the ovation in Terre Haute was at its height, the new lamb cuts were winning similar applause not many miles distant in the city of Louisville, Ky. The National Restaurant Men's Association was in annual session in Louisville and upon its request, D. W. Hartzell, of the Board, presented demonstrations of both lamb and beef cutting. Restaurant and hotel proprietors from all corners of the United States were present.

George M. Stoughton, proprietor of the Eat Shops, a chain of restaurants in St. Paul and Minneapolis, introduced the lamb demonstrator. In his brief talk he told of the lamb work as it had been conducted in the twin cities several months past and how, through use of the new



OSCAR OF THE WALDORF PRAISES NEW LAMB CUTS

Famous chef of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel of New York City and his guests witness special lamb cutting demonstration during National Restaurant Men's convention at Louisville, Ky.

The picture at the top shows procession formed in the lobby of the Brown Hotel ready to proceed to Oscar's room where the demonstration was given. The police department, hotel employees and others participated in the occasion. Left to right in the background are: Cyrus Boss, Los Angeles, Calif. restaurant man; Charles Laube, Buffalo, N. Y. restaurant man; Charles Gassele, Rochester, Minn. hotel man; Guy De Long, Rochester, Minn.; Rudy H. Suck, manager, Brown Hotel; Harry Boekenhoff, Des Moines, Ia.; J. B. Nickerson, Boston, Mass.;

D. W. Hartzell, National Live Stock and Meat Board; Willie H. Laufer, Matre de Hotel, Brown Hotel; Mr. Ahrens, publisher, Hotel Monthly and Restaurant Management, New York City; Oscar of the Waldorf Astoria; Ray Fling, editor, Restaurant Management, New York City; George Stoughton, St. Paul, Minn. restaurant man; Rev. Dr. Ellwood, Atlantic City, N. J., chaplain of the association.

Below Oscar and others of the party are shown critically examining the new lamb cuts and pronouncing them good. Oscar is in the center background holding the crown roast and directing his attention to the use of the larding needle which is being applied to the leg of lamb by the demonstrator, D. W. Hartzell.

lamb cuts, he had been able to increase his lamb business eight-fold.

The demonstration which followed Mr. Stoughton's remarks, convinced the association membership of the practicability of restaurant men buying whole carcasses

of lamb and by so doing at least doubling their lamb business.

Oscar of Waldorf Lauds Cutting

Among the distinguished personages at the convention was Oscar who became famous as Chef of the Waldorf Astoria

Hotel in New York City. A previous engagement had made it impossible for Oscar to witness the lamb and beef demonstrations before the convention and he was sorely disappointed.

Accordingly, it developed that a special demonstration was arranged for Oscar of the Waldorf and a few of his guests, in Oscar's suite at the hotel. Lamb was used, being the best adapted to such an occasion.

Much pomp and ceremony attended the demonstration. A procession formed in the lobby of the hotel. First in line were two officers of the Louisville police

force. Then came the Rev. Mr. Ellwood, of Atlantic City, chaplain of the association, and following were two bell boys bearing the lamb carcass on a stretcher. Bringing up the rear were Oscar of the Waldorf and his guests.

This "solemn" procession wended its way to the scene where the demonstration was to be given. Oscar of the Waldorf expressed amazement throughout the cutting and was greatly impressed by the new methods. The demonstration overshadowed anything he had ever seen, he said, and he highly recommended the use of these cuts to the hotel and restaurant men.

In a subsequent letter to the Board, Oscar wrote as follows:

"I cannot tell you enough as to how much I enjoyed the lamb demonstration in my rooms at the Hotel Brown and certainly was glad to have had so many people in the room to see it, also. I have never seen anyone so handy and so clever in carving a lamb, especially that it was done in such a way that there was absolutely nothing wasted. There was nothing left for even a lamb stew. That demonstration alone was worth the price of the railroad fare from New York to Louisville."

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

THE notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau for the month of October.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Most of the month was favorable for livestock and for the harvesting of crops and handling farm work, including the shipment of livestock; but during the closing portion of the month snowstorms covered the eastern portion of the state pretty deeply, resulting in some shrinkage to livestock. The range is good as a rule, even where covered with snow temporarily; excepting only in some western areas. Heavy shipments of livestock were reported locally.

Hanna

October 30 brought two to three inches of snow here; before that weather conditions were very fair. The range feed is good for the most part, although in some spots it is a little too green. Hay is selling at \$10 a ton in the stack.

Some aged ewes have changed hands

recently at \$6 a head, but we have not heard of any transactions in yearlings. Fewer ewes are to be bred in this locality this year; also a smaller number of ewe lambs were retained for replacement purposes. All lambs shipped this fall were a trifle lighter than in normal years.

Quealy Land & Livestock Co.

Saratoga

Fall weather has been good and at this time (October 24) feed conditions on the range are good, but it is impossible to say how the feed, which is still green, will cure.

Most outfits are keeping about 10 per cent more ewes to breed this year. Some sales of yearlings, however, have been reported at \$12.50 a head, \$10 being paid for ewes of mixed ages. Lambs generally were five pounds below last year's weights.

There does not seem to be much change in opinions on wool marketing. Some of the growers think they can do better by selling at home and those of us who have stock in the National Wool Exchange favor its use in marketing our clips.

Savage Livestock Co.

Saratoga

The past month has been one of excellent autumn weather, with a few light freezes the last week or ten days (October 31). The feed on the majority of the ranges is about normal and sheep are in good condition to go into the winter.

The lambs this year were as heavy or heavier than those shipped out of here in 1928. Some ewe lambs were kept for replacement purposes and some of the men have increased the size of their breeding bands.

Yearling ewes have been selling at \$10, while old ewes have gone at \$5 to \$6.50.

No hay is selling, as the sheepmen in this locality run their flocks on the range and rely on cake or corn, feeding very little hay except during such a time as last March in Wyoming.

There has been some discussion as to the method of disposing of our wools. No one has advanced any definite plan, however. Personally, I think some system similar to the one suggested by Mr. Hay at the Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention in Casper last July might prove more satisfactory than the one now in vogue, which certainly can be improved.

Bozwell D. Moore

MONTANA

Mild, pleasant autumn weather prevailed and livestock are generally in good condition. Harvesting and farm work have been finished as a rule, though it was too dry in some sections for plowing, and for the best fall range growth. Heavy marketings of cattle and sheep have been made, and there is a strong demand for feed, but there seems to be plenty of it.

Carter

We have had freezing nights and warm days, with no rain to speak of since October 1. No purchases of hay have been made here; there is plenty of fall and winter range.

Our lamb shipments included more ewes than usual. The crop as a whole was from five to eight pounds lighter in weight than that of last year's.

Eleven to twelve dollars is being paid for yearling ewes. The number of breeding ewes in this section is about the same as in 1928.

Wool growers around here are anything but satisfied with the present way of selling wool, but what kind of a change they would support I cannot say.

Craig

Fall range feed is of excellent quality but about 25 per cent short. We had a four-day storm during October; with that exception the weather has been good. Before the storm alfalfa hay sold at \$12 to \$15 a ton, but since then it has been on a \$10 to \$11 basis.

Some yearling ewes have changed hands at \$9.00, and mixed ages have sold at \$5 to \$7 a head. There will be a smaller number of ewes bred this fall.

Lambs were about seven pounds short of usual weights. Shipments also included a larger number of ewe lambs than those of 1928.

There has been no particular expression in regard to changed methods of marketing wool, except that of a desire to receive a better and more stable price for wool.

W. C. Gillette Co.

Whitehall

The first ten days of October brought lots of rain, but since the tenth it has been dry and warm, and the grass on the range is short and dry, about 60 per cent of normal. Hay is selling around \$12 a ton; some has been sold to dairymen at \$15.

Trading in yearling ewes has been on a \$11 to \$12 basis and \$10 is being paid for ewes of mixed ages. More ewe lambs were included in the market shipments this season; breeding ewe numbers are about as usual.

On an average lambs were seven pounds lighter than usual.

Burgoyne & Sons

IDAHO

Livestock are in thriving condition, though ranges are not in very good condition due to the prolonged autumn drought. Light rains or snows came however pretty generally over the state during the closing week. Winter wheat seeding was retarded by the lack of soil moisture, the drought being most pronounced in the southwest. A little early wheat is up.

OREGON

Range conditions are spotted, but generally rather poor or only fair, due to the lack of rain for growth. Locally showers have helped, but generally rain is needed in the west, and winter has come on short range in the east. A little early grain is coming up but much of the land has not been planted. Livestock are generally in satisfactory condition.

La Grande

Since September first the weather has been unusually dry. This has compelled sheepmen to bring their flocks into the valley pastures slightly earlier than usual, although sheep here seem to be in as good condition as usual. Feed on the fall range is not so good, however, by reason of the dry weather.

The number of ewe lambs shipped out is considerably larger than usual, and this has been supplemented by an unusually heavy shipment of aged ewes. Lambs from this country run around 80 pounds for those dropped in March, and about 72 pounds for April lambs; this year they were not quite as heavy generally as in other years.

Alfalfa hay is selling around \$9.00 in the stack. The hay is sold here by the formula W plus O divided by 4, multiplied by itself, and then by the length, and then divided by 512. It is generally found that hay measured by this rule is falling short by actual weight about 20 per cent this year. The Wool Grower would be doing the stockmen a favor to suggest a better formula for measuring hay in a dry year.

The present method of selling wool is meeting with disfavor in this section, and more and more the sheepmen are considering and hoping for a solution for this problem.

R. J. Green

Shaniko

Up to the present time (October 14) we have had very dry weather and very poor feed on the range. Hay is quoted at \$17 a ton. Lambs were light this year and more ewe lambs were marketed. No sales of ewes have been reported around here. I think about the same number will be bred.

G. W. Mallatt

Lakeview

The year has been a hard one on sheepmen because of the money put into feed last winter, although the summer ranges were good and lambs brought a fair price. The salient object on the sheepmen's horizon here now is the continued dry spell, which is tempered at present with extreme cold. Alfalfa hay can be purchased at \$15 a ton in the stack.

I think that the lambs from this locality were a trifle heavier when they moved to market than they were a year ago.

Sales of yearling ewes have been made at \$10.50; mixed ages at \$10. The number of ewes to be bred remains at about the same point as in 1928. More ewe lambs for replacement purposes were kept by sheepmen of this section this fall.

Some growers favor cooperative wool marketing while others still want to retain the old system of individual selling.

W. E. Wilshire.

WASHINGTON

Dry weather has affected pastures and ranges generally, sheep having been forced from the mountains earlier than usual because of dry range and shortage of feed. Much grain was seeded in the dust, but large areas were held for soil saturating rains. Cattle were moved generally from mountain ranges, but the valley lands are not affording an abundance of grass, because of lack of rain. However, both cattle and sheep are in pretty good condition.

Wenatchee

We have had the driest summer and fall in many years,—only one or two light showers since last spring. Many creeks and springs have dried up that have never failed before. No new grass, and the old feed is scarce and dry (October 25). The summer ranges have dried up earlier than

usual and many sheepmen have had to move their sheep to pastures of wheat stubble two to three weeks earlier than in 1928. Owing to these conditions, the lambs averaged much lighter than in past years and ran very heavily to feeders.

Last winter, the severest one we have had in years in this neighborhood, had forty-five continuous days when the thermometer ranged from three to fifteen below zero. As a result February lambing conditions were anything but good and the percentage of early lambs was cut down from ten to 30 per cent in the individual flocks. The late lambing fared somewhat better. I should say this season's shipment of lambs fell from ten to 15 per cent short of last year's, and the lambs in general were much poorer.

There will be fewer ewes bred and not so many ewe lambs held over. Fourteen to fifteen dollars was paid for what few yearling ewes have been bought; mixed-age ewes, \$10.

Hay in this county (Chelan) is always high; it has to be shipped in. Baled alfalfa at present is worth \$28 a ton, f.o.b. cars here. I bought my winter's supply of oats and corn yesterday: sacked oats, \$40.50 per ton, corn \$41.50 per ton (\$1.50 higher than last season).

Nearly all the small sheepmen sell their wool through the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers at Portland, Oregon. Others sell direct or consign to the Western Wool Warehouse at Portland.

With the low prices for wool and lambs received this season—and still prevailing—the sheepman who will not have to use red ink in balancing this year's account will be fortunate indeed.

A. A. Bousquet

Sequin

We have the only band of sheep of any size on Olympic Peninsula and have the only permit to graze in the Olympic National Forest, a wonderful summer range. We run 1400 ewes and lambs, usually lambing in April and marketing in September. There are no other sheep here, except some farm flocks (10 to 100 head).

It has been a very dry fall; no rain since August and very little then. As a result our "fall range" (hillsides of logged-off lands) is dry. The winter range is not good here, so we feed some hay in

February and March. Hay is not stacked here, all in barns. It is selling at \$15 a ton now (October 25).

Last year our lambs averaged 81 pounds while the April lambs this year averaged 86 pounds on September 9. More of the ewe lambs were retained than usual.

Twelve dollars has been paid for yearling ewes and \$9 for those of mixed ages. It looks as if a smaller number of ewes would be bred this year.

We sell our wool at shearing time direct to the mills and have always received satisfactory treatment. Not being associated with sheepmen, we are not familiar with their ideas on wool marketing.

Olympic Stock Farm

By J. L. Keeler

Dayton

Feed on the fall range is much better than usual, although we have had a very dry fall.

Reports show that the lambs raised this season were around five pounds lighter than in normal times. Sheepmen kept more of their ewe lambs this fall. Yearling ewes are being sold at \$11 a head and mixed ages at \$8 to \$9. There will be about the usual number of ewes bred.

Sheepmen of this district are in favor of cooperative marketing for their wool clip.

If sheepmen stay in business, they will have to make a drastic cut in operating expenses.

Robert Jackson

NEVADA

Mild weather with few stormy days was favorable on livestock direct, but more precipitation would have put ranges generally in better shape for fall and winter use. Livestock have however held up in fairly good condition, and are moving slowly toward winter ranges, more especially in the south, though held back for the want of snow. Shipments have been practically completed in most sections. Soil moisture is lacking generally, though range conditions are fair to good. Some northern herds have been depleted by shipments because of shortage of range feed.

UTAH

The weather was unusually mild and dry, with very few inclement days; and where soil moisture was ample, more

especially over the northern sections, fall pasturage made satisfactory growth. Livestock have continued in fine shape as a rule, with brisk movements to markets. It is a fact, however, that most range areas are too dry, and none of the strictly winter territory has yet been occupied by livestock, for the want of snow for moisture.

COLORADO

Good weather prevailed, though more moisture is needed in western counties, and the last week was cold and snowy over the eastern portion. Livestock are mostly in good condition, except in some northeastern localities where they are in only fairly good shape. Most ranges are in good shape. Farm work is well in hand everywhere. Rather heavy shipments of sheep were made, some of them to other Colorado pastures.

Dolores

Weather conditions have not been bad here and range feed is good.

Twelve dollars is being paid for yearling ewes and \$11 is taking those of mixed ages. I think about the same number of ewes will be bred in this territory this fall. Sheepmen did not retain as many as usual of the ewe lambs to replenish their breeding bands with. The lamb crop as a whole was lighter in weight than in the previous season.

I think we should have more cooperation in marketing our wool clip.

T. H. Akin

Chromo

We had some snow last night (October 22), but before that the weather was fair. Range feed is good.

The lambs shipped out of here this fall were four to five pounds lighter than the 1928 lambs. About the same number of ewe lambs were held back by the sheepmen.

Yearling ewes are selling at \$12 a head, and those of mixed ages, \$2 under the yearling price.

Sheepmen are paying \$10 a ton for alfalfa hay in the stack.

I think the time is ripe for wool growers to market their wool in an organized, orderly way.

A. J. Crowley

(Continued on page 28)

PLANTS POISONOUS TO SHEEP

NO. VIII—WILD TOBACCOS

By Dr. C. Dwight Marsh, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

THAT our ordinary cultivated tobacco contains a poisonous principle is well known. Most amateur smokers have positive experimental evidence of this fact, and many detailed investigations have been made to determine and study the poisonous principle or principles of tobacco. The effects of the characteristic substance, nicotine, have been tried on many different kinds of animals. A great number of cases of accidental poisoning have been reported, and it is well known that it is dangerous for animals to eat the plant.



A Sheep Poisoned by Coyote Tobacco. It Trembled and Was So Weak That It Had Difficulty in Standing.

It is not so generally known that a number of wild tobaccos grow in the United States and that they may be a source of danger to livestock. Comparatively recent stock losses, apparently caused by these tobaccos, have been brought to the attention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This has led to an investigation of the subject which has had interesting results.

It would be probable, of course, that the wild species would have the same poisonous properties as the cultivated plant, but it had not been known that livestock would eat the plants or that sickness would follow if the plants were eaten. Definite reports came to the Department of Agriculture of losses of both sheep and cattle from wild tobacco and the losses were sufficiently great to indicate that these plants might, under some circumstances, be a serious menace to stock interests. The only way to deter-

mine whether this was the case was to make actual feeding experiments upon the kinds of animals that were supposed to be poisoned.

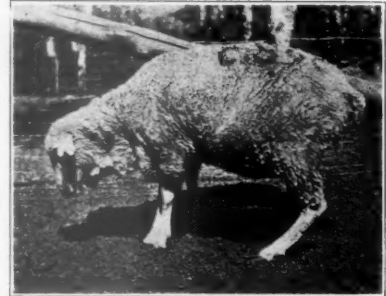


Nicotiana Trigonophylla. This Is a Wild Tobacco Which Is Known to Have Caused Losses of Stock on the Range.

If animals could be poisoned by grazing on these plants, it was also important to know the quantity necessary to poison, and the probability of grazing animals eating this quantity.

Suspicion was first directed to the wild tobacco known to botanists as *Nicotiana trigonophylla*. This is shown in the picture. It is found from southern Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, south into Old Mexico and east to central Texas. It grows from one to three feet in height and, while its leaves are narrow, they resemble those of the cultivated tobacco and the plant has the same rank odor. A loss

of twelve head of cattle near Holbrook, Arizona, was reported, and an examination of the locality by Dr. Crump of the Bureau of Animal Industry showed that this tobacco was present. An untouched patch of the tobacco was marked and the cattle driven away from it. An examination the next day showed that the cattle had come back and eaten the tobacco on the marked patch. Two of the cattle were very sick. In the same neighborhood were a number of skeletons of sheep which Dr. Crump thought might have been killed by the tobacco.



A Sheep Poisoned by the Wild Tobacco, *Nicotiana Trigonophylla*. This Animal Was Trembling and Staggered as It Attempted to Walk.

This report was a matter of great interest, for it was the first time that losses of stock from wild tobacco had been known to occur in the United States. Because of this report, a series of feeding experiments were undertaken on cattle, horses, sheep, and chickens, which proved that all these animals with the exception of the chickens could be poisoned and might be killed by the plant. Cattle were found to be much more susceptible to the poison than the sheep, but the plant was distinctly dangerous to both.

The symptoms were those characteristic of nicotine poisoning and included staring eyes, trembling, staggering, frothing at the mouth, weak pulse, etc. A sheep poisoned by this plant is shown above. It was evident from the experimental work that this was a plant that might cause serious trouble.



Coyote Tobacco, *Nicotiana attenuata*, One of the Known Stock-poisoning Tobaccos.

There are quite a number of wild tobaccos and it could be assumed that any of them might be dangerous to livestock. One, *Nicotiana attenuata*, sometimes called "coyote tobacco," and by the Indians of Utah, "toquop," is widely distributed in the western states, extending from Washington into Old Mexico, and east as far as central Colorado. In some localities it is found in considerable numbers along roadsides. This also may poison our domestic animals, as has been proved by the feeding experiments. It is perhaps not quite so poisonous as the other species but does not differ materially. It can be seen from the picture that the leaves have a distinct leaf-stalk, while the bases of most of the leaves of *N. trigonophylla* clasp the main stem of the plant. This plant, like *N. trigonophylla*, has sticky stems and leaves with a rank tobacco odor.

There is another wild tobacco growing in the southwestern states from Texas to southern California, *N. glauca*, commonly known as "tree tobacco", which is also known to poison livestock. This is an evergreen shrub, six to fifteen feet in height. This has poisoned stock in Australia and South Africa and, in Africa,

is said to be especially poisonous to ostriches: this is an interesting fact in view of the failure of the experimental work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to poison chickens.

While the reported losses of cattle from wild tobacco have been fairly heavy, it may be doubted whether the aggregate losses of sheep or cattle are likely to be large. The plants grow rather thickly in spots, but are not found in very large quantities. It may be assumed that they are ordinarily distasteful to animals and will not be eaten except through lack of other forage. However, it may be re-

called that some domestic animals readily learn to eat cultivated tobacco, and Dr. Crump's observation that cattle, after being driven from a tobacco area, returned and ate the plant may be significant. It may be possible that some range animals may eat these plants even when other forage is present. In any case, it is well for both sheepmen and cattlemen to know that there is a possibility of losses from these plants, and take care that their stock do not graze on them. The plants are easily recognized, and if their dangerous character is known, poisoning can generally be prevented.

Methods and Rations for Fattening Lambs IV.—The Use of Barley

By Professor W. G. Kammlade

IN a former article in this series (see November, 1928, Wool Grower), it was suggested that a ration of corn and alfalfa hay might be taken as a standard ration on which to base comparisons when considering lamb feeding.

It was stated, then that many tests showed that when an average of 1.2 pounds of shelled corn and 1.75 pounds of alfalfa hay was the daily allowance per lamb the daily gain was .32 pound and the feed required was 3.6 pounds of corn and 5.3 pounds of alfalfa hay for each pound of gain. Careful feeders with "good doing" lambs can reduce these amounts required for a pound of gain and increase the rate of gain. Likewise, the proportion of corn to hay might be changed so that a larger amount of hay and less corn could be used or vice versa. A certain amount of bulk is necessary in lamb rations and the hay cannot be reduced below .75 pound daily and have the lambs continue on feed and gaining well. Earlier in this series it was pointed out that certain conditions may make it advisable to use protein supplements, such as cottonseed or linseed meals, in addition to corn and alfalfa hay. Barley is a common feed in many sections and lamb feeders should know how barley compares with corn. What can the practical lamb feeder expect when using a ration of barley and alfalfa hay?

The chemical composition of barley is somewhat different from that of corn. Based on such a comparison of digestible nutrients one would expect corn to be the superior grain for fattening lambs for it contains less protein and more fat than barley. In some of the cases reported in the table which follows, barley was fed in direct comparison with corn. That is the amounts of the grains and hay fed were the same in both cases and the difference which occurred due to the comparative feeding value of barley was shown in the rate of gain, the degree of finish, dressing and feed required per pound of gain. The figures in the table below, that are directly comparable with figures in the November 1928 Wool Grower, are the first two for Colorado, Oklahoma, Umatilla 99-day test and the Washington test. The Nebraska figures may be compared with those of the 100-day test reported in November except that the amounts of corn and barley differ.

If the above directly comparable tests are chosen, corn is seen to have an advantage over barley in rate of gain and in feed per pound of gain. When all figures are based on feed lot weights the daily gain with corn was 10 per cent greater than with barley. Each pound of the more rapid gains with corn were put on with 6.8 per cent less grain and 4.6 per cent less hay. These figures are for tests in which whole barley and alfalfa hay were

compared with whole corn and alfalfa hay.

Many other feeding tests have been carried on in which barley and alfalfa hay have been used. Although all of these experiments with barley and alfalfa are not directly comparable in every respect with the experiments with corn and alfalfa hay, still they do afford a basis for further judging the merits of the two rations. Thus, during the past few years 39 lots of lambs have been fed in various experiment stations on corn and alfalfa hay and 25 lots of lambs have been fed rather comparable amounts of barley and alfalfa hay during a similar time. If we use all of these experiments as a basis we may be able to say with some degree of accuracy to what extent one ration was or may be expected to be more valuable than the other.

An average of the data for the 25 lots of barley fed lambs shows .30 pound daily gain. This compares with .32 pound daily gain for the corn fed lambs. The lambs fed barley made one pound gain in weight for every 3.6 pounds of barley fed. This is the same as the amount of corn in the corn fed lots. The lambs fed barley required 7.7 pounds of alfalfa per pound gain compared to 5.3 pounds of alfalfa for the lambs fed corn. This difference is certainly due to some extent to the methods of feeding the hay and to same extent to the difference in the proportion of barley and hay compared to the proportion of corn to hay. But these figures indicate the same thing as shown above in the case of directly comparable lots. That is, more rapid gains with corn and a lower feed requirement; 7 per cent greater gain, 30 per cent less hay, but the same amount of grain per pound gain.

Hence, in arriving at an estimate of barley compared to corn, corn should be credited with faster gains, higher finish, usually a little higher dressing percentage and less feed per pound of gain. On this basis a conservative estimate of the difference between corn and barley would be that barley has 10 to 20 per cent lower value per pound than corn. In some tests a difference of almost twice these amounts appears but this is unquestionably excessive. Probably barley could be given

Feed Consumption, Daily Gain and Feed Required Per Pound Gain When Lambs Were Fed Barley and Alfalfa Hay

STATION	No. of Days Fed	AVERAGE DAILY FEED LBS.		Average Daily Gain	FEED PER POUND GAIN, LBS.	
		Whole Barley	Alfalfa		Barley	Alfalfa
California	84	.81	2.17	.29	2.8	7.6
"	105	1.32	1.64	.27	4.8	6.0
"	65	1.15	2.36	.28	4.0	8.3
"	76	1.12	2.49	.28	3.9	8.8
Colorado	127	1.00 ^a	2.50	.24 ^a	3.3	8.2
"	127	1.00 ^a	2.45	.24 ^a	3.5	8.6
"	122	.70 ^a	2.64	.25 ^a	2.8	10.7
"	122	.70 ^a	2.69	.26 ^a	2.8	10.7
Idaho	90	1.15	2.39	.32	3.7	7.7
"	85	.98	2.81	.26	3.7	10.7
"	100	.88	2.31	.24	3.6	9.4
"	80	1.13	2.71	.32	3.5	8.5
Illinois	80	1.25 ^a	1.54	.29	4.2	5.0
"	80	1.29 ^b	1.58	.30	4.2	4.9
Nebraska	100	1.43	.94	.26	5.4	3.6
Nevada	70	1.00	2.55	.31	3.3	8.3
Oklahoma	60	1.20	1.60	.28	4.3	5.7
Umatilla (Ore.)	99	.95	3.00	.33	2.8	9.0
"	79	.95	2.55	.33	2.9	7.7
"	58	1.29	2.36	.41	3.2	5.8
"	79	.95	2.67	.29	3.3	9.2
"	76 ^c	.99	2.33	.33	3.0	7.6
"	76 ^d	.99	2.36	.28	3.5	8.4
"	54	1.39	1.91	.37	3.8	5.2
Washington	60	1.17	2.17	.28	4.1	7.7

¹Based on selling weight at market. Home weights used in figuring average gain.

²Trebi barley.

³Coast barley.

⁴No. 2 barley.

⁵No. 3 barley.

⁶No shelter.

⁷Shelter.

⁸No. 4 barley.

⁹No. 1 barley.

an average value equal to 85 per cent of the value of corn per pound when it is used with alfalfa hay for fattening lambs.

The possibility of preparing barley by grinding so that it would be more efficiently used by lambs has been studied. The results of these trials show that the lamb feeder who grinds barley does not get a more efficient utilization of the feed by the lambs. There is no increase in rate of gain, nor do the lambs attain a higher finish on the same amount of feed in the same length of time compared to lambs fed whole barley. This conclusion may be drawn from experiments conducted at almost every station feeding lambs, and unless the barley is to be fed in some special way it, like most other grains, is best fed whole.

What the lamb feeder needs to know then is that when 2000 pounds of corn can be bought for the same price as 2300 pounds of barley, it makes little difference which he feeds except perhaps in the length of the feeding period. When he can buy only 10 per cent more barley than corn for the same amount of money it is probably best to buy the corn. When he can buy 25 per cent more barley it would pay to do so. These percentages are approximate but according to all available evidence will serve as a reliable guide.

Some other tests have been reported in which barley and alfalfa hay have been used but they are hardly comparable with those shown in the table because of the small amounts of barley that were fed with a large amount of hay. They indicate that relatively slow gains and generally lower finish are secured when lambs are fed in this way.

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 24)

Westcliffe

October weather has been cool, but clear and pleasant. Not much alfalfa hay is raised here; mixed timothy and clover hay is priced at \$9 in the stack. The fall range is very good (October 25).

No transactions in ewes have been reported yet. About the same number will be bred this year as a year ago. Sheepmen kept about 25 per cent of their ewe lambs this fall.

Sentiment is growing here in favor of a cooperative plan of marketing our wool.

Frank Cress

NEW MEXICO

Livestock are doing well generally over the state, though some are in only fair or poor shape in the southeastern portion, due to droughty weather. Pastures are mostly in good to excellent condition affording an abundance of feed, save only in the southeastern portion. Farm work is pretty well along, and harvesting done in good shape.

Lovington

Range conditions here are hardly up to par; not enough rain early enough to make an abundance of winter pasture. Summer rains were light and spotted, though stock has not suffered. Recent heavy rains will freshen grass, but they came too late for any great benefit. Grass is too short to promise much.

Much of the range formerly used for cattle has in the last year or two been fenced, sheep- and wolf-proof, and stocked with sheep. More woven wire fences are going up all the time, as they mean the elimination of the herder problem. Nothing has been done here about the coyote menace, except by the ranchers themselves. Woven wire fences have helped, and since this is a level country, a "jitney" and a shotgun make short shrift of Mr. Coyote. Some keep hounds for the chase.

Sales have been slow, with \$12 for best young ewes as the top quoted (and that at Roswell), and \$11 for best, straight-age ewes prevailing. Lambs, all of which are feeders here, are moving now (October 28). Most of them were contracted as early as February. Others not contracted are selling slowly at sharp re-

ductions, considering the early contract prices.

Wool marketing facilities here are poor. Some effort has been made to induce more Boston buyers to visit this section. Lovington growers now have a wool storage house.

Benton Mosley.

Portales

The weather was very nice up to the 15th of October, but since then it has been unsettled; cold and rainy today (October 26). The range is generally good over the country.

More ewes are being bred this year, but fewer ewe lambs have been held out of fall shipments. Sales of yearling ewes have been consummated at \$10 a head; ewes of mixed ages have changed hands at \$6 to \$8.

All of the hay is sold in bales in this section. It is now quoted at \$15 to \$22 a ton.

Most of the men around here were disappointed with the prices they obtained for their wool this season, but I have not heard many of them express themselves in regard to changes in marketing methods.

F. E. Turner

Hagerman

October weather was superb up to the night of the 23rd; then we had frost. The fall range is spotted: poor, good, and better.

The number of ewes to be bred this season is smaller than usual. Some sales have been reported of \$10 to \$11.50 for yearling ewes and \$3.50 to \$8 for old ones and mixed ages. More ewe lambs were marketed this fall than usual and all the lambs were lighter in weight.

Wool growers in this section favor the marketing plan that is being advocated by the Federal Farm Board.

R. N. Thomas

CALIFORNIA

No rains of consequence have yet occurred in the state, and ranges and soils are still very dry. Rain is much needed everywhere, though dry forage remains ample, and livestock are still in fair to good condition. Harvests have progressed favorably everywhere, and fall work is well along. There is no report of shortage of hay or other feeds.

Loyalton

Early fall has been dry, with north-east winds and cold nights. The range is showing the effects of lack of moisture. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$10 to \$15 in the stack.

Breeding operations are about on the same scale as in 1928, and very few ewe lambs were kept for flock replacements. The lambs generally weighed about eight pounds less than in 1928. Some yearling ewes have been sold recently at \$13 to \$14 a head; mixed ages going at \$10 to \$12.

I am not in a position to state the opinion of the majority of wool growers in this section on wool marketing. Personally I think that some change should be made. At present the grower who packs his wool in good condition does not get a cent more than the man with a poorly packed clip.

I should also like to see statewide poisoning campaigns against coyotes and wild cats conducted under the supervision of the Biological Survey in all western states. It is a very common thing to see as many as six coyotes in one lot here on my lambing and fall range. Surely something ought to be done to control this menace.

W. H. Guscetti

ARIZONA

Cattle in the roundups now in progress are mostly in excellent condition. Grass matured under very favorable weather conditions, and will withstand the winter rainfall according to reports. Livestock are reported poor in the Seligman district, but elsewhere they are excellent, due to good range and ample water supplies. The range matured rapidly because of warm weather. Considerable movement of sheep has occurred, largely to the valley lands.

WESTERN TEXAS

Favorable weather conditions prevailed during most of the month, save for a spell of cold, snowy weather near the close over the northwestern portion. Livestock are generally in fair to good condition. There is no complaint of the lack of forage or feed; and there has been plenty of soil moisture nearly everywhere.

Montana Veterinary Research Board

By W. J. Butler, Executive Officer

LARGELY through the efforts of the Montana Wool Growers Association there has been formed in Montana a Veterinary Research Board.

This Board has established and will maintain a research laboratory at Bozeman under the direction of Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, who has been pathologist and bacteriologist to the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board since July, 1919. Dr. Marsh will retain his identity with the Livestock Sanitary Board but the actual diagnostic work of the Livestock Sanitary Board Laboratories will be carried on under the direction of Dr. D. M. Warren.

Montana has no dangerous disease situation affecting her livestock industry at the present time. In fact her livestock are remarkably free from contagious or infectious-contagious diseases. The past summer has required less work on the part of the Livestock Sanitary Board in handling disease than at any time during the past sixteen years. Our livestock men and Livestock Sanitary Board officials realize however that conditions governing the growing of livestock are rapidly changing and that the future economic production of livestock will require close attention to many details hitherto neglected in addition to a more widespread and detailed knowledge regarding the prevention and control of livestock diseases. Not the particular diseases that are known to western stockgrowers at this time but rather a knowledge of certain diseases and troubles that will undoubtedly make their appearance with what may be called mass-production of livestock under limited grazing and feeding conditions. The Veterinary Research Board's laboratory has been established with the idea and intention of working upon and solving if possible disease conditions which will confront the western livestock grower and to standardize on the prevention, treatment and control of the different diseases that may present themselves.

This Research Board may be called a 'merger'. The cattle grower, the wool grower, the horseman, the livestock sanitary official and the veterinarian are all

merged together to fight for the common good of the livestock industry. The stockman has just as much to say as to what diseases shall be investigated by the Research Laboratory as has the Experimental Station director, the Livestock Sanitary Board official or the veterinarian. It is something new in the way of carrying on research and livestock sanitary control work. Surely only good can come of blending together and merging these various interests, all of which are so vitally dependent upon each other for their success.

The Montana Experimental Station is represented by its director, Professor F. B. Linfield, who acts as chairman of the Advisory Committee and also by Dr. Howard Welch, station veterinarian, who is an exceptionally well qualified veterinarian conversant with livestock conditions in Montana and other western states. The Montana Wool Growers Association is represented by Dr. H. C. Gardiner of the Mount Haggin Sheep Company. Dr. Gardiner's experience as a sheep producer as well as his detailed knowledge of animal husbandry and animal diseases will render his advice and counsel of inestimable value to the Research Board as well as to the laboratory workers. The Montana Stock Growers Association is represented by Mr. Charles Anceny of the Flying D. Ranges, Inc., which company is one of the greatest producers of cattle in the State of Montana. The Montana Livestock Sanitary Board is represented by its executive officer, Dr. W. J. Butler, and Dr. Hadleigh Marsh.

All subject matter and diseases are first thoroughly discussed by the entire Board and the ones to be studied are designated by the Board and then turned over for study to the Project Committee, which is composed of three veterinarians, Doctors Hadleigh Marsh, Howard Welch and W. J. Butler, of which committee the last named member is chairman.

The actual laboratory work and investigations will be under the direction of Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, who will make his headquarters at Bozeman.

Dr. Marsh needs no introduction to the

stockmen of Montana. His work with the Livestock Sanitary Board has been outstanding and the stockmen of the state are indeed fortunate to have such a man in charge of their research laboratory. Dr. Marsh is an experienced, well qualified laboratory technician as well as an able field veterinarian and observer. He is also well versed in the many details governing the handling and production of livestock under range conditions as well as under feeding conditions.

He and the writer have been associated in the control of livestock diseases since the establishment of the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board Laboratories more than ten years ago. He has the confidence and support of every veterinarian in the state of Montana. His work in the Livestock Sanitary Board Laboratories as well as in the field at all times has been of credit to himself and the Livestock Sanitary Board and of inestimable value to the stockmen of Montana. Dr. Marsh's appointment as veterinary pathologist in charge of the Research Laboratory at Bozeman is a fitting tribute and a well deserved recognition of his ability.

The general memorandum of understanding between the Montana Agricultural Station and the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board in relation to cooperative research work in livestock diseases is as follows:

The Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board agree to cooperate in Veterinary Research under a committee which shall be known as the Advisory Committee on Veterinary Research.

This Committee shall consist of the following:

- The Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station,
- The Executive Officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board,
- The Head of the Department of Veterinary Science of the State College,
- The Pathologist and Bacteriologist employed jointly by the Livestock Sanitary Board and the Agricultural Experiment Station,
- A Representative of the Montana Woolgrowers' Association,
- A Representative of the Montana Stockgrowers' Association.

The Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station shall be Chairman of the Advisory Committee. He shall preside at all meetings and shall be without vote except in case of a tie.

There shall also be a Research Project Committee consisting of the following:

- The Executive Officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board,
- The Head of the Department of Veterinary Science of the State College,
- The Pathologist and Bacteriologist,
- The Executive Officer of the Livestock Sani-

tary Board shall be Chairman of the Research Project Committee.

The Advisory Committee on Veterinary Research shall determine the disease problems to be taken up for investigations.

The Research Project Committee shall outline the projects and direct the work determined by the Advisory Committee.

All claims for payment of monies used in the conduct of this research work shall be submitted to the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station who will submit monthly the payrolls and bills for the expenses to be charged against the Livestock Sanitary Board fund, in whatever form this is required by the rulings of the Board, and at the end of the fiscal year will submit an itemized report on all expenditures.

The Montana Livestock Sanitary Board agrees to set aside the sum of \$8,000 per year for the next two years for the support of the research provided for in this agreement.

The Montana Agricultural Experiment Station agrees to provide land for pasture, buildings, heated, lighted, and maintained for office and laboratory space, and will turn over the equipment on hand to these researches. In addition the Station will contribute to the re-

search work of the Station Department of Veterinary Science \$6,500 per year.

The combined budget for these cooperative investigations shall be prepared jointly by the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Executive Officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board, said budget to be submitted for approval to the Board of Education and to the Livestock Sanitary Board.

The publications reporting the joint investigations of the State Experiment Station and the Livestock Sanitary Board cooperating under the supervision of the Advisory Committee on Veterinary Research will give proper credit to the organizations and individuals participating in these investigations.

The publications issued shall be approved by the Advisory Committee on Veterinary Research.

The purpose of this agreement is to establish a means of permanently enlarging the scope and usefulness of the cooperating organizations and the spirit of this effort contemplates the Advisory Committee making a careful survey of the disease problems confronting the livestock industry, and outlining a proper program for legislative support and assistance in the future.

relief, that wide stretch of country remaining in a really bad way.

The uncertainty of the season has been reflected in the livestock markets, for though yardings were materially reduced when the weather broke last month values show no appreciation. The demand for stock sheep is extremely quiet and will continue so until there is a definite improvement in the outlook. The supply of fat sheep and lambs being just about sufficient to cover the requirements of the local butchering trade, prices have remained fairly steady.

The spurt in the frozen lamb export trade reported in my last letter has died down since the break in the weather. Killings since the middle of August have been of a hand-to-mouth character, and except for this week when about 25,000 head were taken out of the market it is doubtful if more than 10,000 were put through in any one week.

It will be understood that the check in the lamb export trade is only temporary. The lambs are in the country, and unless something extraordinary happens, are bound to come into the markets sooner or later. As previously mentioned, about 25,000 were bought by packers this week, and it is probable their purchases will increase steadily from now until the end of October, when the peak of the killing season will be reached. They are now buying good spring lambs on the basis of from 10 cents to 10½ cents per pound, bare meat, with heavier weights on up to 9½ cents. This means a return of about \$3.80 per head to growers. The rate appears low in comparison with what has been offered of recent years, but unfortunately the state of the overseas markets does not seem to justify more being paid at present.

Conditions at the moment point to export being somewhat heavier than in 1928-29 when approximately 1,500,000 lamb carcasses were shipped. Trade estimates put the total for the current season down about 1,750,000 carcasses and it may be higher. Both Victoria and New South Wales, the two states that ship most of the lambs, are heavily stocked and some outlet must be found for the surplus.

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills

Melbourne, Victoria,

September 14, 1929

THE outstanding event of the past month has been the opening of the 1929-30 wool auctioning season. The initial sale was held in Adelaide on September 5, when catalogues comprising 27,000 bales were offered. Trading conditions in the oversea markets had prepared growers for low prices, consequently the level established was more in the nature of a confirmation of previous forebodings than a shock or disappointment. There has been some discussion as to what the actual basis of values was, but the general opinion is that for the better class wools, values were 25 per cent lower compared with the similar sale of last year, while wasty and inferior parcels were down as much as 33 per cent, clean scoured basis.

Brokers report that the average price realized for the 90 per cent of the catalogue cleared at auction was 19 cents per pound, as against 29 cents in 1928. The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that the wool offered in Adelaide this season was much inferior to its predecessor, being thinly grown, shorter in staple and carrying a great deal more sand and dust, due to the droughty conditions that are prevailing in South Australia. For

that reason buyers found considerable difficulty in estimating yields. In spite of this, competition was quite general, in fact better than anticipated. Chief support came from Europe; France and Italy in particular buying freely. The best price of the series was 35 cents per pound for the top bales of a clip grown in the southeastern division, a district that has escaped the drought. Clips from the dry areas ranged up to 33 cents per pound, prices round 30 cents being fairly common.

It must be understood that the drop of 25 and 33 per cent quoted above is in comparison with prices ruling at the opening or corresponding sales of last season. Compared with the closing sales of 1928-1929 good fleece wools are reported to be down 5 per cent and faulty and average sorts 5 to 7½ per cent.

The high promise held out by the rains of mid-August has hardly been maintained, the falls since then being light for the most part, and the weather generally cold and windy. As a result, pastures in Central New South Wales and Victoria have not made as much growth as expected, and many graziers are obliged to continue hand feeding. Western New South Wales and the northern pastoral country of South Australia have had no

Lamb Market Conditions and Prices in October

CHICAGO

A short October run of fat western lambs prevented recurrence of 1921 prices. As it was traders recalled events of 1923. Native lambs reported numerously, especially at points east of Chicago, and supply was swelled by an ever increasing fall movement from the Minnesota and Dakota spring wheat belt at St. Paul.

The top price at Chicago dropped to \$12.75, the first week of October when \$12@12.50 took the bulk of the crop. Later in the month diminishing receipts put a prop under the price list, but during the period of maximum receipts, the first two weeks, dressed trade got into a bad rut, necessitating recourse to the freezing process to avoid a bargain sale. The first two weeks of the month delivered 720,000 head at the ten principal markets or 20,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1928, but the aggregate supply at these markets during the next two-week period was but 795,000 against 905,000 last year, which put a prop under the price list and, in conjunction with an insistent feeder demand, saved the day. The month's top was \$13.75, but the reported top was deceptive most of the time, indicating strong sorts. The first week of October choice 82-pound Washington lambs could do no better than \$12.50 and at that stage packers bought 90 per cent of the crop at \$12@12.50. What is known as the "general packer market" is a more reliable indicator than a few tops, paid either for strong sorts or for empty lambs for filling purposes.

Fluctuations were not wide, in fact the range was but 75 cents to \$1 per hundredweight, taking the month as a whole. This is indicative of stability, especially when contrasted with periods when a dollar break within thirty minutes was accepted as custom.

The course of the market by weeks follows:

Week ending October 5. Top lambs, \$13; bulk \$12.25@12.75; feeding lambs \$11.50@12.85; fat ewes \$4@5.25.

Week ending October 12. Top lambs, \$13.75; bulk \$12.75@13.50; feeders, \$12@13.50; fat ewes \$4@5.25.

Week ending October 19. Top lambs, \$13.50; bulk \$12.50@13.25; feeders, \$12.25@13.25; fat ewes, \$4.25@5.25.

Week ending October 26. Top lambs, \$13.25; bulk \$12.50@13.25; feeders, \$12.50@13.25; fat ewes \$4.50@5.50.

The outstanding features of the month were:

A short percentage of western lambs in killing condition.

Consistent and persistent demand for feeding stock.

Lack of demand for breeding ewes, especially yearlings.

Choppy dressed trade, necessitating generous freezing consignment.

Liberal receipts of farm-grown lambs at Jersey City, Buffalo and other eastern markets; also at St. Paul.

Heavy supply at Denver, the major portion going to Colorado feed lots, with an increasing percentage of fat Colorado lambs that were forwarded to Chicago for slaughter by packers.

Misleading character of top sales in comparison with prices paid for the bulk of lambs.

Erratic nature of buck lamb trade, buyers throwing bucks out when things went their way, but ignoring them when buying for numbers. At some markets the rule that bucks are thrown out is inviolable; at Chicago it is flexible according to killers' needs. When penalized the discount is \$1 per hundredweight at least.

Healthy demand for cull native lambs at prices ranging from \$9 to \$10 per hundredweight, according to severity of sort of the main crop.

Periodical evidence of concert of action among buyers, but it was an ephemeral condition. Buyers, minus supplies of direct lambs, invariably jumped the traces under stress of necessity.

Late in September and during the first two weeks of October the lamb market was headed for the depths of depression, but the popular price for good lambs did not go below \$12.50. Coming out of the rut the top was marked up to \$13 and by the end of the second week \$12.75@13 took the bulk under light sorting, which meant an additional 25 cents advance.

As supply fell down the top worked to

\$13.50, and \$13@13.25 became common prices. A slip followed, but every raid by the buying interest was promptly checked and always a "come back" was in evidence, the influence being a tendency to load on bulges, holding back on breaks. A slump invariably prevented country buyers from operating.

Demand for breeding stock has been in striking contrast to a healthy feeder market. Farmer breeders are averse to paying \$14 to \$15 for young ewes, a habit to which the western breeder is committed and which is recognized as economic. This season farmer breeders have put their peg in the \$10 hole, per head basis, refusing to pay \$10.01 for the best yearling ewe available. Even Kentucky and Tennessee breeders have adopted the same attitude despite their ability to raise a lamb at lower cost than anywhere else on this North American continent.

Dressed trade has been erratic, reflecting an irregular movement of livestock. Relief by freezing proved effective early in October. Fluctuations in dressed prices were somewhat wild, both at the Atlantic seaboard and interior points, Chicago ruling as high as eastern markets. Fluctuations of \$1 per hundredweight in dressed lamb overnight were frequent. Common and medium carcasses sold at \$16@21 at the low time, New York freezers absorbing considerable product around \$24 early in the month. Prime lamb carcasses realized \$26@27, in Chicago, and \$28@29 in New York where \$24 to \$26 bought most of the light lambs. Late in the month dressed trade picked up. The action of the market, however, indicated that there is a definite limit to the tonnage that can be absorbed weekly and that caution must be exercised in marketing the crop of lambs constituting the visible winter supply, especially as the feed situation favors dumping short of finish. Probability is that disposal of heavy lambs will not be a trade problem during the winter. A gradually mounting tide of production, as recorded by slaughter figures, is not to be ignored. During the nine-month period ending with September, slaughter under federal inspection aggregated 10,407,898 head compared

with 9,837,281 during the previous corresponding period. The problem of the industry will be found in the sphere of distribution rather than that of production.

J. E. Poole.

OMAHA

DECREASING supplies of range lambs, and increasing scarcity of killers among them; an erratic but withal higher trend to prices for fats; and arrival of the vanguard of fed woolled lambs, were among the most notable events in the October sheep and lamb trade.

Supplies for the month are running slightly below October of last year but not so much that the difference cannot be made up before November arrives. Current figures (as of October 28) show a total of 298,067 head, against 303,928 head for the same period a year ago. With that exception, the run is the heaviest for any October in five years.

Wyoming supplied nearly half the above number. Montana, Idaho, and Utah were among the next heaviest contributors from the range states, in the order named. Towards the end of the month nearby commercial feed lots were furnishing a fair number of fat lambs, both in and out of the wool.

Quality of the western lambs arriving from the range early in the month failed to show much improvement, and in the late trade the supply of rangers was almost a one-day-a-week proposition, with the proportion of fats included running scarcely more than 15 per cent. Fed lambs making the return trip to market have shown good quality and finish so far, coming as they have from nearby feeders' hands. They have been averaging 84 to 97 pounds and very little discrimination has been shown against weight to date.

Starting out the month at the lowest levels in three years, prices for fat lambs scored substantial upturns during the second week, only to be hammered off during the following six-day period. The market got its second wind during the third week and prices again rallied. Gains offset losses and current quotations are 35@50 cents higher than at the end of September on woolled lambs, while shorn offerings show upturns of 50@65 cents.

Most woolled lambs of all classes moved at \$12.25@12.75 during the month, with sales up to \$13.20 at the high time, the second week of trade. Clippers opened at \$10.85, then climbed gradually to \$11.75, and at the present time the spread between them and woolskins is the narrowest of the month, this price comparing with a current top of \$12.60 on all woolled lambs.

Outside demand for fat lambs has not been up to that of October a year ago, but local inquiry was pretty good in proportion to the supply most of the time.

Inquiry for feeding lambs held up well during October and thin lambs outsold fats a good share of the time. Iowa and Nebraska continue to be the heaviest purchasers of thin lambs but Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio were also in the market.

Shipments of feeding lambs promise to total in the neighborhood of 50 per cent of the month's total receipts. So far, right at 150,000 head have gone out to field and feed lots.

Some slackening in both supplies and demand was evident in the late trade and good light lambs were almost minus. Bulk of current sales, however, are being made in practically the same notches as a month ago, although top quotations are around 25 cents lower.

A spread of \$12.25@12.75 has taken most good lambs averaging 67 pounds down, while choice sorted feeders, around 60 pounds, sold as high as \$13.20 in mid-month. Medium and heavy kinds went at \$11.50@12.25 mainly and some fair quality and second cuts on down to \$11.00.

Under decreasing supplies and some improvement in the demand for fat ewes, values worked up 25@50 cents during October. Late sales were being made up to \$5.50, the highest since the latter part of August. Feeding and breeding ewes enjoyed pretty good demand at previous quotations during the first half of the month, but inquiry narrowed somewhat later, although no material change was noted in price. Good to solid-mouthed breeding ewes brought \$6.50@9.00, but most sales continued to be made as they ran, at \$4.50@6.00 mainly, with common kinds on down from this.

K. H. Kittoe

DENVER

HEAVY receipts featured the Denver sheep market during the month of October, just past. On Monday, October 14, Denver received more sheep and lambs by nearly 30,000 head than any other market ever received in one day. The official run here was 100,105 head, whereas the largest one-day run at any market prior to that time was on October 16, 1911, when the Chicago market received 71,792 head.

The total supply of sheep at Denver for the month of October was 752,821 head compared to 649,721 head in October, 1928. While many of these were on through billing to feed lots, the greater number consisted of stock offered for sale. The demand was good and salesmen had little difficulty in clearing their pens from day to day at very good prices.

Early in October good fat lambs were selling at a top of \$11.75, the market having declined materially on fat lambs late in September. Prices advanced steadily until at the close of October good lambs were selling at Denver around \$12.25 to \$12.35. Feeder lambs, however, show a slight loss for the month. Good feeder lambs were selling at \$12 to \$12.65 early in October, whereas the same grades were going at \$12 to \$12.25 at the close. Fat ewes were selling at the close of the month at \$4.50 to \$4.75 while feeder ewes were bringing \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Northern Colorado will feed fully as many if not more lambs this coming season as this section finished last season, according to estimates of those in position to know. The majority of the feeding lambs are being purchased on the market as the amount of contracting was not large last spring. It is therefore confidently expected that a strong demand will prevail for good feeding lambs throughout November and well up into December on the Denver market.

W. N. Fulton

KANSAS CITY

THE October sheep market centred around two breaks and two rallies, with final quotations not materially changed from closing prices for September. The price swing was held within about a one dollar range, but the buying

side showed periods of eagerness and indifference that alternated on the basis of a very uneven distribution both as to days and as to markets. The total movement of sheep for the month was about the same as in October last year but the record runs at one market had a tendency to develop shyness among buyers at all markets. Had the supplies that moved on direct billing to feed lots been eliminated from the supplies on sale the buying side probably would not have attempted to make the second price break of the month.

September closed with best lambs quoted at \$12.75, but October's opening on fat lambs was at \$12.25. From then until the tenth there was an upward movement that culminated when the quotation reached \$13.25 where it held for four days and then turned down, falling back to \$12.25 on the twenty-first. A rally in the next few days took the best lambs back to \$12.90. The plainer grades maintained about the same relative price relation to top price during the entire month. The per cent of the fat lambs was larger than had been expected but they did not show the uniform condition that was in evidence during September. The per cent of ewe lambs was larger than in October last year.

Old ewes made up the greater part of the fat sheep supply. They sold at \$4 to \$5.50, mostly \$5 to \$5.50 late in the month. Some southwest grass wethers brought \$6.50 to \$7.50 and small lots of native yearlings, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

There was a fairly good demand for stockers and feeders the entire month, but the supply was not as large as had been anticipated. Prices ranged from \$10.50 to \$12.50, with the bulk of the good feeding lambs moving at \$12 to \$12.50, heavily sorted selections making a top of \$13. Indications are that about as many sheep and lambs will be fed as last year. There will probably be some increase in Colorado and western Nebraska sections, but this will be offset by a slight decrease in some of the corn belt states. General conditions are favorable for a good feeding season. Thin lambs have been laid in at a slightly lower price level than last year, and the feed bill, owing to the lower prices for rough feed, will not be any higher than last year.

Feeding lambs have gone into feeding areas at slightly lower average weights than last fall. This should afford the feeder better weight margins. In the past two weeks there has been a heavy movement of contract lambs into Colorado and Nebraska feeding sections and the movement will not be completed until the middle of November. However market supplies will begin to decrease from now on, and by the middle of November killers will have to depend on early fat lambs. Through the shipping of more than the usual number of old ewes and less replacement with ewe lambs than in former years, it is evident that the upward trend in sheep production has been checked, probably given a material setback.

In considering the October sheep movement as a whole, there is one outstanding thing that could be changed in future Octobers, and to include November, for a general market improvement: namely, to have the number of sheep and lambs moving under contract reported as separ-

ate and apart from the supplies on sales. The buying side is receipt shy. That is it looks at total receipts as they are now reported, and if they seem to be heavy the buyer is naturally bearish. There have been days this past month when all the principal sheep markets reported total receipts that contained from 25 to 65 per cent contract lambs and it would be several days before the trade could differentiate between those actually offered for sale and those not shown, but included in the reported receipts. Contract lambs or those already sold, though they may be reported as a part of the general movement, should not be figured as a part of the visible salable supply no more than sheep and lambs that are held on the range. As October and November are the months of the heavy movement of contract lambs to feed lots it would be fairly easy to have them reported as separate from supplies on sale, thus giving prospective buyers a line on the available supply.

C. M. Pipkin

NEW RAILROAD SHEEP YARDS

THE first unit of a new plant for the feeding and pasturing of sheep to be marketed at Chicago has been completed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. The new yards are located at West Chicago, thirty miles from the Union Stock Yards. The company is moving its shearing plant, elevator, warehouse, and other equipment from the old yards at La Fox. At the new plant there are now ready for use sixteen covered unloading chutes for double-deck cars from which lambs can be moved to the

barns without being exposed to the weather.

In addition there are fifteen double-deck unloading chutes which will be covered next year. A set of barns, each 400 feet long, will provide accommodations at one time for over 30,000 lambs. These barns are to be used for finishing lambs for market as well as for sheep stopping only to be filled. Covered sorting pens are also provided.

One thousand acres of grass pasture with ample shade has been purchased adjoining the new buildings and will be



The Covered Unloading Chutes for Double-deck Cars at the New West Chicago Sheep Yards, Operated by Marshall Bros. Sheep Company.

ready for use next spring. All pens and barns and chutes are electrically lighted. A 50,000-bushel elevator has been completed for the storing, handling and mixing of grain and other feeds. The West

Chicago plant is to be operated by the Marshall Bros. Sheep Company, composed of four brothers: George M., Gilbert C., Taylor Z., and Thomas G. Marshall, who is superintendent.

Facts and Views for Lamb Feeders

By James E. Poole

Market Sorting

IN reckoning with lamb market situations, sorting must always be taken into consideration. Between sorting and condition there is scant affinity. On fast markets, when killers are under the necessity of buying for numbers, cull lambs get by and bucks are ignored, but let the trading tide favor the buyer and the last buck is thrown out to sell at a separate price while a decently conditioned lamb becomes a cull. In a large measure the net price is determined by the sort. That throwout lambs are not undesirable is indicated by the habit of the buyer in asserting prior claim to the rejects at prices varying with severity of sort. The killer invariably demands the throwout delegation at a price and the price is determined by his needs at the moment. Realization of this suggests that sorting is an anachronistic practice.

Cornfield Lambs

Some feeders have learned in the costly school of experience that making a western lamb fat by running in a cornfield is practically impossible. They make cheap gains under such conditions and frequently acquire decent condition, but too many come back to market merely as fleshy feeders whereas if put in close quarters they could be finished in a short time.

How feed and good handling in combination count is indicated by a band of 103-pound lambs that reached Chicago early in October and realized \$12.50 per hundredweight. They were bought in Omaha at \$13.50 in June weighing 62 pounds, giving the feeder \$4.35 per head to pay the feed bill. Other lambs costing the same returned simultaneously to figure "in the red."

Indications are that the November and December market will be penalized unless feeders come to the rescue. No animal in the world will do as much work as a

good lamb properly handled, but a creditable performance is impossible while running around a pasture or rustling for sustenance in a depleted cornfield, which is the treatment accorded many lambs.

Classes of Feeders

Feeders have been put by some philosopher into two classes. One itches to unload from the moment he acquires thin stock, returning his property to market two-thirds fat, while the other feeds into excessive weight. Year in and out the feeder who supplements a cornfield start with thirty days in the dry lot, putting on an extra ten to twelve pounds, will be repaid. Market atmosphere is agitated each succeeding season by the protest of incompetence, although it will be noticed that many of the confirmed kickers, vowing periodically "never to feed another lamb" return to the market place intent on replacement.

I have in mind an Indiana acquaintance who, accused of inconsistency, replied: "I think I lose money, but when I see the crop of corn that follows lamb feeding I realize that the loss isn't serious." The fact is that much of the lamb feeding done both east and west of the Missouri River is predicated on fertility maintenance and roughage conversion and it explains why a competent feeder can pay \$1 per hundredweight more at Omaha for 62-pound lambs than they realize at Chicago weighing 103 pounds. The profit is in the gain which would not be possible if the finished lamb sold at \$10, or less, and the operation cannot be successful unless approximately maximum gain is made.

The Winter Market

The outcome of the winter fat lamb market is eliciting considerable difference of opinion. Weather conditions will exert an influence especially this side of January. Last winter a miniature boom got

into action with the turn of the year, resulting in an appreciation of \$3 per hundredweight between the latter part of December and February. That rise was enveloped in mystery which has never been dissipated. That it will recur during the coming winter is improbable as the law of periodicity is notoriously fickle, and it is axiomatic that no market ever repeats the performance of the previous corresponding season. Last year apprehension of the bad January market of 1928 was general and, as usual, such expectancy did not reach the fruition stage. A large number of lambs have been started on feed on the theory that the January market will be in receptive mood, which is adverse to repetition of what happened last year. On the other hand a certain element, largely in Colorado, bet on a high late market last winter, making an overplay and paying the bill. Logically if the trade runs true to form last winter's course of price events will be reversed and the high point will develop late. There will be a high as well as a low point, but it is doubtful if any one is smart enough to predict how far the frog will jump from where it sits; also just when it will hop.

Lamb Speculation

From a speculative standpoint the season has been unprofitable as feeders were in a waiting mood. Prevailing prices in Montana late in the season were \$10.25@10.50, while as high as \$12.50 was paid early and contracting was done on an extensive scale at \$11.50@12 at the inception of the season. The movement of feeding lambs direct from the range to cornbelt feed lots was somewhat lighter than last year, feeders showing preference for replenishment at the market, which discredits those oracles who predicted that market buying was at the disappearance stage.

Kiting lamb prices by speculators early in the season is little short of reprehensible and the outcome of such efforts this year should have remedial results.

It is significant that feeding lambs have sold on about the same basis as a year ago while fat lambs have been 50 to 75 cents per hundredweight lower. This is partly explained by the fact that feeders have ignored new wool prices in their ef-

ports to get lambs; also that they made money last winter. On the other hand depreciation in wool and pelts is mainly responsible for the difference between fat lamb prices this season and last.

Maintenance of feeder prices indicates interest in the finishing operation and furnishes prima facie evidence that the bulk of lambs going through feed lots annually at least pay well for their board. The country went into the winter with fully as many lambs in the preparation stage as a year ago, probably a few more, as many ewe lambs have been started on the route to the butcher, instead of being carried through into the yearling stage. This does not necessarily mean substantial increase in eastern market supply as Pacific Coast demand promises a broad outlet for western fed product, especially Montana and Idaho, all through the season. Los Angeles has been in the market for fat northwestern range lambs recently and reliable information comes that the Coast is short of its usual winter supply.

A New Source of Supply

Accession lamb supply from the Dakotas and Minnesota is the logical result of combined efforts by railroads and Minneapolis capital to put the spring wheat grower on a two-crop basis. It has put St. Paul among the major lamb markets and as the development represents low cost production further expansion may be expected. The spring wheat-belt lamb is a by-product of agriculture rather than a major product as in the pastoral region. Much of actual cost of production may be charged against increased soil fertility and weed repression and, regardless of price, the stuff realizes money that goes into the bank to swell deposits.

As time works along the spring wheat-belt lamb may be an important price-determinating factor during the period when the tail end of the crop of fat western lambs goes to market in normal seasons. Had killers had access to their usual grist of fat westerns last month, prices would have ruled somewhat lower as dressed trade was anything but robust under existing conditions.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET

THE wool market has been up and down during the past month. Adverse conditions and widespread declines have by no means been confined to distributing markets in this country. There has been world-wide liquidation and heavy losses suffered in Europe in the distribution of current stocks. Only at the end of the month was the downward swing of the market checked, and then only through the application of the most drastic measures. The trouble started with the practical failure of the September series of the London wool sales, where approximately 166,000 bales were available, but of which 61,500 bales were withdrawn and carried over.

English manufacturers and topmakers have been going through just such a difficult period as has been noted in the wool textile industry in this country. Bradford dumped a lot of the best Australian Merinos on the market for what they would bring. It is reported that all bids were accepted that were at all reasonable. The figures quoted above speak for themselves. Many bids must have been out of reason or the wool would have been sold. Changed conditions in the Bradford top market led to a general slaughter of wool stocks, with tops selling at the lowest figures quoted for years.

At 31 pence for 64s warp top the lowest point for years was touched. A steady decline without reaction from April, 1928, to October, 1929, carried this key number from 56 pence on the earlier date to 31 pence at the low point. A shrinkage of 25 pence in eighteen months is something to cause even the boldest operator to hesitate. Bradford reports that as a result the wool industry in the United Kingdom has been shaken to its foundations.

Adverse conditions in England were promptly reflected in Australia where the season's operations opened weak and lower. In the early sales prices were quoted so near the parity of the Boston market as to encourage importations. Not only was competition of a serious character threatened, but Boston values were forced to lower levels. This was especially noticeable in the marketing of fine wools. Nor was the matter of de-

clining prices the only bad feature of the situation. For a time there was very little market for even the best fine wools, except at bargain prices.

With Bradford quoting the lowest prices on tops since before the World War, competition for the local topmakers was seriously threatened and prices dropped sharply. This also reacted on the wool market in a discouraging way. Altogether the situation in early October was anything but reassuring. Mill buyers were all the time talking about the "good time coming" but at the same time were persistent bears when buying. Small purchases at low prices was the general program, as many a seller can testify.

A change for the better came almost over night. Large buyers evidently became convinced that prices were about as low as they were likely to go, and that the time had come when it was advisable to cover a part at least of their fine wool needs. About the middle of the month there was general buying on the part of both topmakers and manufacturers. Large weights of wool were moved to the mills, and this movement is going on as this is written. The actual rally in prices has not yet been particularly noticeable, but at least the downward swing of fine wool values has been checked, and more wool is being moved. From that standpoint much has been accomplished, but more must be done to put the market on a satisfactory basis.

There has been a definite rally at home and abroad. Bradford 64s warp top has been pushed up to 34 pence, according to latest available report; Australian markets are stronger and advancing, while domestic conditions are as stated above. There is undoubtedly a better feeling, but it must be remembered that all markets are on a much lower basis than a year ago. Whatever rally has been noted still leaves the seller without profit in many cases. This has been strikingly illustrated in the recent movement in Texas wool in this market.

Considerable weights of Texas twelve-months' wool have been moved during the past fortnight at 85 cents clean, and it is claimed that this price in some cases

means that the wool was sold here at approximately the cost figure, freight and carrying charges being a total loss. At this time a year ago, twelve-months' wool was selling in this market at \$1.08, with sellers trying to get \$1.10. Eight-months' wool is out of the running in the present market, going a-begging at 80 cents or even less, while a year ago it was not at all difficult to get an even dollar for similar lots.

Further illustration is afforded by the way that the new fall clip season is opening up in Texas. Growers' upset prices for the new wools are said to be approximately 10 cents lower than in the fall of 1928. Only scattering clips have yet been bought and the market cannot be said to have been established. The trouble with both eight-months' and fall wools is that the demand has dropped off as the vogue of broadcloths disappeared. This leaves the felters in control, as they are the main outlet for these short fine wools.

The same price comparisons can be made in regard to both Territory and fleece fine wools. Clean basis prices are from 8 to 12 cents lower than at this time last year. Therefore, in looking at the current rally it is necessary to remember that it has been made from an abnormally low point, and that the figures available a year ago are no longer to be considered. Boston still is confronted by a serious problem in the marketing of many millions of pounds of fine wool. It does not matter so much whether dealer-owned or held on consignment. The wool is here and must be sold.

It goes without saying that every effort is being made to lift prices to more profitable levels. It is slow work, and owners of wool have no assurance that the outcome may not be another long pull with sagging prices at the end. From the manufacturers' standpoint, conditions are so adjusted that the wool trade has little or no control over prices.

The mid-October trading was mainly on the fine side, though something was also done in medium grades. Topmakers continued to buy French combing and other short Territory wools with considerable freedom. As this is written the best of these wools are held at 87 to 88 cents, but the bulk of the trading has

been somewhere between 80 and 85 cents. Even lower prices than these are said to have been accepted for some inferior wools from New Mexico and southwestern Colorado. Better fine wools are rather quiet, today's quotation for fine and fine medium staple wools being 90 to 92 cents, though some Montana wool of good character is held at 95 cents.

Half-blood wools suffered with other grades in the general slump in wool values. This grade has shown more resiliency than the strictly fine grades. Though even the best of the current sales are not being made at over 90 to 92 cents, efforts are being made to lift the market to a higher basis, as half-bloods are believed to be very good property. For a future price, 92 to 95 cents is named as a possibility.

The strictly medium grades are fully as well sold out as they were at this time last year. Quarter-blood staple wools are really getting to be quite scarce. Medium grades were much less affected by the recent decline in prices, as the price-cutters had little wool to operate with, and short sales are dangerous under prevailing conditions. Today's quotations on the best of the medium grades are 88 to 90 cents for three-eighths-blood and 78 to 80 cents for quarter-blood. Other Territory mediums are scarce and hardly quotable.

The movement in fleece wools from the Middle West has been rather more quiet than for Territories. There has been some shrinkage in values during the past month, especially on the fine side. The best Ohio Delaines are now quotable at not over 37 cents, and some sales have been made at that figure. Less desirable lots can be had for 36 cents and Michigan Delaine is quoted at 32 to 34 cents. Short fine clothing wools, even of the best Ohio growths, have dropped to 31 to 32 cents, and sales have been made at that figure.

Strictly medium fleeces have maintained their position as well as anything else offered in the market today. For the three-eighths-blood combing grade, 45 cents is still the selling figure for the best lots, and that price is being maintained in current sales. Similar conditions exist regarding quarter-bloods, sales having been made during the month at 43 to 44 cents. Like Territory mediums, fleece

wools of similar grade are in small supply, with dealers sold ahead.

A late cablegram from Melbourne reports offerings as mostly topmaking wools, 95 per cent being sold out of first day's offerings of 15,500 bales. There was a good demand, with prices 5 per cent higher than the previous week. England, the Continent and Russia were the chief buyers, with America taking a little and Japan nothing. Bright shafty combing wools were quoted at 70 cents for 64s to 70s and 69 cents for 64s and best topmaking wools at 68 cents for 64s to 70s, 64 cents for 64s, and 60 cents for 60s to 64s, all clean landed Boston in bond. At these prices competition with domestic wools of similar grade and usefulness threatens.

The next series of the London wool sales, the last of the year, is scheduled to open November 19. Nothing is yet known here as to probable offerings, but it is expected that they will be much smaller than at the September series, unless for some reason some interest proposes another drive at top and wool prices. The New Zealand sales are to open November 18. Very little has yet been done in the Montevideo market, but the feeling here is that competition for domestic medium wools may be expected from that direction.

As the situation stands today, there is a much better feeling in the Boston market, with everybody hopeful that the tide has definitely turned and that better conditions are likely to prevail for the remainder of the year. All the wool problems have not yet been solved, but at least the decline has been checked, there has been some rally from the low point and more wool is selling.

THE IDAHO LAMB CROP

AN Idaho correspondent writes that recent deliveries on lamb contracts written in Idaho show a very short crop in that state this year. One party who had contracted to sell all wether lambs from one band of ewes delivered only 162 head. Another delivered only 269 head from one band of ewes. On a number of small contracts totaling 3200 head only 2000 were delivered.

Buyers of feeder lambs were compelled to make additional purchases outside of their contracts, which maintained strong prices.

The fact that dry weather compelled early deliveries made it look like a heavy run at the time, but it was soon over and very few feeders have been available since early in October.

Feed conditions are good for finishing both in beet fields and feed lots. The lambs are mostly of strong weights and many of them will go direct to market from the pastures.

UTAH CLUB BOYS DEMONSTRATE WOOL GRADING

THE importance of wool as a home product was emphasized in a 4-H boys' club project and demonstration at the Sanpete County Fair in September and at the Utah State Fair in Salt Lake City in October of this year. The demonstration team, made up of Royal Sorenson and George Madsen of Mt. Pleasant, led by F. J. Neilson, Mt. Pleasant breeder,

and Sanpete County Agent C. O. Stott, won at both fairs. Wool was exhibited and graded to the satisfaction of judges and spectators of the competition. This winning gives the boys the honor of representing the Utah clubs at the interstate tryouts at Portland, Oregon, which are held during the time of the Pacific International Livestock Show, October 28 to November 2.

The boys made a very creditable showing due to the practical value of their demonstration. They began by showing the magnitude of the wool industry in the principal producing countries as well as giving consumption data, and pointed out the value of wool grading from the standpoint of the producer as well as the consumer of wool; making the statement that it is just as practical to grade wool as it is to grade other agricultural products.

The point was clearly demonstrated by the boys that wool is classified on the basis of length of staple and graded on the basis of diameter of fibre. They illustrated the correlation between the American or blood-system of wool grades and the Eng-

lish count system, a relationship that is now being developed.

In a very clear way the variation in diameter of fibre was explained by the use of the "calliper" and a "frequency chart". Wool fibres were actually measured during the process of the demonstration and the recording read to the audience. It was explained by the boys that the micrometer was not used in the actual practice of wool grading by the expert grader but was used only as a means of training the eye to see fibres separately.

The structure of the wool fibre was explained by the use of a chart, which plainly emphasized the reason for wool being able to vary from ten to thirty per cent in moisture content, and that either extreme in moisture content could not be detected by the eye.

In all, the boys convinced the judges and their audience that they knew wool, by the way in which they graded the samples and fleeces which they used on the table in the course of their demon-



A Remarkable Hampshire Lamb Bred in the Flower Flock. Now in Service in Our Flock.

A Notable Hampshire Importation

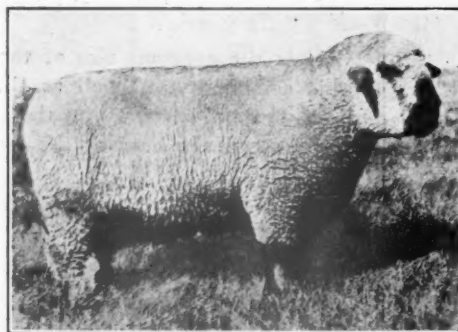
These two rams recently imported from the celebrated Flower flock of England have been pronounced by competent judges to be the foremost individuals of their ages produced in England this year and among the greatest rams of the breed that have been imported to this country.

James Flower, the breeder of these two rams, is considered the leader in English Hampshire breeding. His flock, which was founded in 1845, has the record of having won 81 first premiums at the Royal Show. Sixty Flower-bred ram lambs were sold at public auction this year at an average price of \$130.00, which was materially above that received for the offering of any other flock.

Flower-bred rams have been used almost exclusively in the Finch flock since 1916. Our offerings in stud and range rams are line-bred Flower stock. This gives them the prepotency and merit that has enabled them to impress unusual Hampshire type, style, and quality upon the numerous other flocks in which they have been used.

H. L. FINCH

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO



"Fairway", a Yearling Imported from the Flower Flock in 1929. In Service in the Finch Flock.

West Chicago Sheep Yards

Covered Double Deck Unloading Chutes, Covered
Alleys, Covered Pens

<p>Excellent Pastures and Special Dry Fills for Range Lambs.</p>	<p>New Location - - - - New Buildings C. & N. W. Ry. 30 Miles from Chicago</p>	<p>Alfalfa, Molasses, Corn, Oil Meal for Fattening Lambs.</p>
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MARSHALL BROS. SHEEP COMPANY
Proprietors

Between St. Paul and Chicago

Between Omaha and Chicago

stration, as well as by the direct answers
to questions from judges and audience.

C. O. Stott

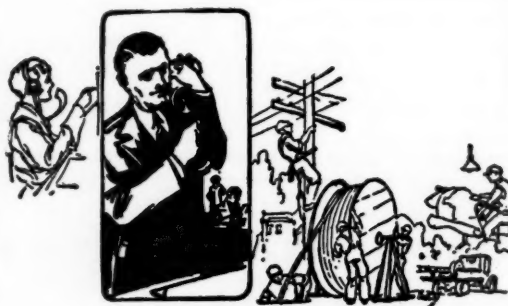
ST. JOSEPH SHEEP MARKET IN OCTOBER

SHEEP receipts for October were 129,912 compared with 155,250 same month a year ago. The market for fat lambs, while uneven, did not show any great change in prices, the top on westerns ranging from \$12.50@13.25. The closing top at \$12.50 was the same as the opening. There was a material decrease in receipts of range lambs as the month drew to a close and an increase of fed offerings, which sold at \$12.50 on the close, with clips at \$11.75. Native lambs closed the month with best at \$12.25. Feeding lambs sold \$11.50@12.00 on late days. Aged sheep close the month 25@50 cents higher, with best ewes \$5.00@5.50, wethers \$6.50@7.00 and yearlings \$9.25@9.50.

H. H. Madden.

NOTABLE GIFT FOR PASTORAL RESEARCH

A magnificent donation to the cause of pastoral research has been made by Mr. F. D. McMaster, of Dalkeith, Casilis, New South Wales, who has just placed \$100,000 at the disposal of the Commonwealth Council for scientific and industrial research for the immediate erection of an animal health laboratory. The building will probably be placed in the grounds of the University of Sydney and will be staffed and equipped by the federal government. Mr. McMaster is well known as a breeder of Merino sheep, having raised several notable sires in his Dalkeith stud, including David, sold to F. S. Falkiner and Sons, Ltd., for \$25,000 a couple of years ago.



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The telephone people in this community are part of the 349,000 employees of the nation-wide Bell System. Operator, lineman, manager, engineer—all work together to provide you with a universal telephone service.

It is the constant aim of those people in this community, as well as throughout the Bell System, to give you the most possible service and the best, at the lowest possible cost.



**THE MOUNTAIN STATES
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.**

LINCOLNS

One Car of Ram Lambs
One Car of Ewes—One and
two-year-olds, bred to our
best imported and Canadian
National prize-winning ram.

For full particulars write or wire

R. S. Robson & Son

Denfield, Ont., Canada
Telegraph Ilderton, Ont., Canada

FARM AGENT TO GRADE 50,000 NEVADA SHEEP

To stimulate more and better wool production for Nevada range sheep, Joseph W. Wilson, agricultural extension agent for Elko and northern Eureka counties, will grade 50,000 sheep on twelve ranches in six Nevada counties during October, November and December.

Most Nevada sheepmen can increase the value of the wool from their flocks 25 to 50 cents per head the first year by grading, Wilson says, and the work will be undertaken to demonstrate the method in various parts of the state.

Nevada sheepmen are now taking the lead over other western states in grading and culling, according to the extension agent, who says that if this condition continues an increased demand for wool from this state will result.

As 2,000 or more sheep can be graded in a day, Wilson says, practically no extra cost and little additional labor is required.

The grading will attempt to eliminate both the sheep which produce a low-weight fleece and those of low quality wool.

The 1,400,000 range sheep in Nevada have an average fleece production of eight pounds per head, but many flocks average as high as nine, ten and eleven pounds.

"In every flock there are sheep of the same age and breed running side by side, one of which is shearing combing wool and the other short or clothing wool, while there is no reason why nearly all should not shear combing wool," Mr. Wilson says.

The sheep to be graded are placed 100 head at a time in a chute and culled by the "touch" method. Each ewe is branded according to her value. The culls are then either sold or bred to black-face rams and the black-face lambs sold to the packer.

In the past the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers in San Francisco has checked the field grading in Nevada by grading the wool when it was shipped to it.

Those whose flocks will be graded are: Elko County—Smith Creek Livestock Co., Carter Brothers, John Crosby, Jr.,

A. B. Truett, Smiley & Beeney; Humboldt County—Dan Gabica, Riffe & Abel or Juan Jacca; Washoe County—E. A. Settemeyer; Lyon County—F. Powell, Frank W. Simpson; Lander County—St. John LaBorda; Douglas County—grower to be selected.

THE STORY OF MONTANA

AN appeal for the return of a larger proportion of the revenue received from national forests to the states in which they are located has recently been printed by C. H. Williams, president of the Montana Wool Growers Association.

Under the title "The Story of Montana", the state's development is described from the early struggles of the pioneers to the time when its prosperity won for it the name of "The Treasure State". Then, Mr. Williams states, "in 1900, the President, at the request of the National Forestry Association, an organization formed among the New England States, withdrew from the State of Montana 18,000,000 acres of the best timber land on the face of the globe"—or 43 per cent of the natural resources—and created national forests. Similar treatment was also accorded other western states. Such procedure was without precedent, writes Mr. Williams, and indeed was contrary to the manner in which eastern states had been treated in connection with public lands.

In 1926, the national forest lands in Montana, according to Mr. Williams, turned to the federal government \$600,000 derived from the sale of timber and grazing permits. Of this amount \$368,000 was spent in administration of the forests, which left a profit balance of \$232,000. Montana received \$28,000 of that balance for its school fund. And with the increases in grazing fees that are now being made effective, the annual earnings of the forests in Montana will soon reach \$1,000,000.

While this revenue is going into the federal treasury, the schools of Montana are insufficiently financed. In 1928, the University of Montana had difficulty in securing money enough to operate. Increased taxation of the people for educational purposes has been defeated because the limit to which they can be taxed has

HAMPSHIRE

We are offering a few Hampshire Yearling Ewes for sale, bred for March lambing. Also, serviceable Hampshire Ram Lambs.

Knollin-Hansen Co.
Soda Springs, Idaho

HAMPSHIRE

We have for sale this season:
700 head of yearling rams
Several cars of big ram lambs
Also several cars of ewes

Cambridge Land and Livestock Co.

Breeders of Purebred and Registered
Hampshire Sheep
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

BETHUNE HAMPSHIRE

Bred From Choice Blood Lines
His Lordship—61739—A Beautiful Son
of Commander, in Service
DAVID BETHUNE—Reno, Idaho

**Commander
Commodore
Builder
Chadwick Superb**

These imported Hampshire Rams have made Hampshire History in America.

Their blood predominates in the flock at Thousand Springs Farm.



Thousand Springs Farm
WENDELL, IDAHO

MINNIE MILLER, Owner
Jesse Loader, Shepherd



NEBEKER'S RAMS HAMPSHIRE

1929 Offerings:

300 Yearling Rams
300 Ewes—All Ages
300 Ram Lambs

Limited Number of Stud Rams

J. NEBEKER & SONS
STOCKTON, UTAH

DELAINE MERINOS

BIG SMOOTH ONES

The Ideal Wool and Mutton Combination

RAMS or EWES

One or a Carload—Shipped Anywhere on Approval
FRANK H. RUSSELL, WAKEMAN, OHIO

DAY FARMS COMPANY RAMBOUILLETS FOR SALE

200 old ewes, at bargain prices

A real chance for a boys' club to get a start of choice sheep.

150 Range Yearling Rams
100 Yearling Ewes
100 Ewe Lambs
100 Ram Lambs

All Choice Stuff

Our single studs sold at the recent National Ram Sale at an average of \$450. At the Southern Utah Rambouillet Show, August 15-16, 1929, we took 21 ribbons.

Why?

If you like fine crimping wool, large bone, strong backs, legs set well apart—we grow that kind.

Pres. and Mgr. Sec.-Treas.
Wilford Day W. Scott Day
Parowan, Utah

been reached, but if the state could receive what is due it from the national forests, the financial need of the educational institutions would be met.

It is on behalf of the young people of the state whose educational facilities are being impaired that Mr. Williams makes his plea for the amalgamating of western Congressmen for the purpose of securing "fair play" from Congress in the handling of the revenue from the national forests

WOOL GROWERS SERVICE CORPORATION

A recent report made by the directors of the Wool Growers Service Corporation of Yakima, Washington, contains some interesting facts regarding the operations of this corporation, of which Mr. J. F. Sears is president.

The corporation was organized in 1922 in accordance with the Federal Intermediate Credit Act, and discounts its paper with the Intermediate Credit Bank at Spokane, Washington. The officers and stockholders of the company are all sheep owners, resident of the State of Washington. The rate of growth is shown by the amount of loans made during each of the last seven years:

YEAR	LOANS MADE
1922	\$ 20,878.42
1923	307,271.37
1924	561,354.07
1925	764,905.70
1926	990,611.83
1927	1,087,945.22
1928	1,268,229.79

In their report the directors say:

"We are of the opinion that the operation of this company has done much to stabilize the sheep and cattle industry in the State of Washington. It has contributed funds liberally for the orderly marketing of wool at times when the market did not justify immediate sale. It has extended liberal credit to those entitled to it at times when other financial institutions were not in a position to do so. It is not only a benefit to those it serves directly in making loans but it is a benefit to the entire industry. The stronger we make this institution, the safer the livestock industry in this state will be.

"There is no question in the minds of those who are informed that if the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks were discontinued, the sheep and cattle industry

would suffer untold losses due to the fact that thousands of sheep and cattle would have to be marketed, as the owners would be unable to get proper financial assistance. The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, directing all its attention to agricultural credits, has trained executives who are thoroughly familiar with the needs and requirements of the livestock industry."

ARROW GRASS, POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK, CONTAINS THE DEADLY HYDROCYANIC ACID

HYDROCYANIC acid, one of the deadliest of poisons, exists in small quantities in arrow grass, *Triglochin maritima*, a plant which has caused the death of many cattle in western Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming and Nevada. In this country arrow grass, known also as goose grass and sour grass, was first observed in salt marshes near the coast, but is also found in salty or alkaline spots near streams and lakes in the interior. This plant is the subject of a bulletin just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Arrow Grass as a Stock Poisoning Plant," Technical Bulletin No. 113-T. The bulletin reviews previous mention of the plant as poisonous to livestock, describes the plant, and reports experiments in which it was fed to cattle and sheep in various amounts and in different stages of the plant, from fresh-cut leaves to cured hay.

Arrow grass is a perennial herb, growing to a height of from six inches to two and one-half feet. It has slender, green, fleshy leaves, rising from a sheathed base. The cross-section of the leaf is approximately semicircular. The flower spikes are slender, the rounded stalks naked below, and the numerous flowers are smooth, small, greenish and inconspicuous. When a quantity of the green plant is crushed the odor of hydrocyanic acid is distinct.

Symptoms of poisoning by arrow grass include restlessness, suggesting discomfort, and usually a rapid pulse and rapid respiration with relatively little fever. These early symptoms are followed by staggering, more or less complete prostration, and coma in the worst cases. If the

animal survives, recovery is rapid and apparently there are no serious after-effects. The poison works too rapidly to cause marked changes in the organs of the animal.

For cattle the minimum toxic dose causing illness is about one per cent of the weight of the animal. About 1.7 per cent is likely to cause death. The corresponding doses for sheep are 1.25 per cent and 2 per cent.

To produce poisoning, says the bulletin, the toxic dose must be eaten in a short period of time. Cattle, in the presence of other forage, may eat considerable arrow grass with no harm, but when grazing on poor pasture may eat enough in a short time to produce intoxication or death. The sickness comes on very quickly, if at all. Arrow grass loses most of its poisonous property as it dries and probably is not dangerous when cut and cured with hay, says the bulletin.

Ordinarily the poison acts too rapidly for effective use of hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate and cobalt nitrate, which have been suggested as remedies. Atropine may stimulate respiration and may enable the animal to recover. The bulletin suggests the possibility that administration of glucose might be helpful. Glucose combines with hydrocyanic acid and destroys its poisonous properties. Administration might be either by the mouth or hypodermically.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free from the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the free supply lasts.

THE SHEEP RAISING COUNTRY OF PUGET SOUND

SAN JUAN COUNTY, Washington, has more sheep than any other county in western Washington. There perhaps never was a county more naturally adapted to the production of sheep than this county situated in the Puget Sound country. One hundred seventy-three small islands make up the total of San Juan County and on each of them sheep provide an abundant source of agricultural income.

While these islands are rather rough of topography with a considerable quantity



SOLANO CORRIEDALE RANCH
R. W. JICKLING—Elmira, Calif.

Corriedales and Suffolks

Registered Breeding Stock

EDGMAR FARM
DIXON, CALIF.

SHEEP

We can handle your feeder lambs for fall delivery or sell you some right good yearling or two and three-year-old ewes for fall. Should you want to buy or sell sheep range or permits see us; we sell 'em.

DAYBELL SHEEP COMPANY
Provo, Utah

Pure Blood Rambouillet Rams

Carload lots

Oldest pure blood flock in Arizona. Large bone, long wool type, range raised, good feet. Winter range one thousand feet elevation. Summer range eight thousand feet.



For prices write or wire.

T. J. HUDSPETH

Seligman, Arizona

WM. BRIGGS & SON

DIXON, CALIFORNIA

We produce
a high type
of Ram-
bouillet.



A choice lot
of ewes and
rams for
sale at all
times.

Briggs 1144—Yearling Rambouillet Ewe, Grand Champion Rambouillet Ewe at California State Fair, 1927

CRANDELL'S PRIZE SHEEP

America's Champion Flock of Lincolns
and Cotswolds

Winners of Twelve First Prizes and Three
Champions at the 1929 Utah State Fair

Ram Lambs—Bred Ewes in Either Cotswolds or Lincolns Delivered at Ogden, Utah,
January 1, 1930. LET US HAVE YOUR ORDER.

HARRY T. CRANDELL

BOX 477

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN

Rambouillet Ewes For Sale

Feed and Range Conditions Make It Necessary
for Me to Dispose of a Part of My Ewes—Even
if I Have to Shade Prices.

Write or Wire

CHAS. A. KIMBLE

HANFORD, CALIF.

BULLARD BROS.

WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA

Breeders of Fine Wool Rambouillet Sheep



"Senator"—Bullard Bros.' Yearling Rambouillet Ram—Reserve Cham-
pion Ram of the 1928 Chicago International Live Stock Show.

Flock Founded in 1875

Correspondence Solicited

F. N. Bullard, Manager

of timber on them, they have the great advantage of being free from predatory animals. Surrounded by water, as they are, a limited amount of fencing, too, is necessary.

While the rainfall is excessive, the sheep seem to thrive under these conditions. For the most part the sheep are grazed the year 'round and there are few instances when winter feeding is found necessary.

The Hampshire and Shropshire breeds predominate although there are a few Romneys, with the crosses of these breeds on Lincolns and Cotswolds occasionally.

Because of the natural adaptation of these islands to the sheep business sheep raising has been an important enterprise for a good many years. There was little change in the sheep population between 1920 and 1925 but since that time the number has increased materially. Estimates place the number of ewes in San Juan County at 10,000.

W. L. Teutsch

TWINE FOR TYING WOOL FLEECES

To Wool Growers and Dealers:
The Problem

It is imperative for the good of the entire wool industry—growers, dealers and manufacturers alike—that the question of the proper twine for tying wool fleeces should be settled. The present discrimination by mill wool buyers against wool grown in the bright and semi-bright wool states (eastern and middle-western states) has been caused in a large part by the fact that many growers tie their fleeces with heavy, rough twine which is so loosely constructed that fibers become easily detached and cling to the wool, thus causing costly defects in manufactured goods. These defects, which do not take the dye, are very noticeable in the finished cloth. During the current year fleeces from the Rocky Mountain section have also been found tied with objectionable twine. This practice can and should be discontinued if further discrimination is to be prevented and costly penalties are to be avoided.

The Solution

Standard Paper Fleece Twine, in single and 4 ply, made especially for tying fleeces meets every requirement and is strongly recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, wool growers' associations, wool trade associations and manufacturers. (Paper dissolves readily in scouring and does not cause trouble in manufacturing.) Paper twine is furnished in cut lengths of 8½ feet, and in one or two-pound balls. Standard paper fleece twine yields not less than 300 feet per pound.

If, however, paper twine is unobtainable, a twine should be used which meets the two following specifications:—

First—Not over ¼ inch in diameter.

Second—A first grade, smooth finished twine from the surface of which it is impossible to pull or break off any fibers.

The following twines best meet the above requirements:—

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of The National Wool Grower published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah for October 1, 1929.

State of Utah }
County of Salt Lake } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared F. R. Marshall, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the National Wool Grower and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411. Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Wool Growers Assn. Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editor, F. R. Marshall, 509 McCormick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. R. Marshall, 509 McCormick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. That the owner is: National Wool Growers Association, an unincorporated body, of Salt Lake City, Utah (F. J. Hagenbarth, president, and F. R. Marshall, secretary) and thirteen state wool growers' associations, all unincorporated.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

F. R. MARSHALL,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of October, 1929.

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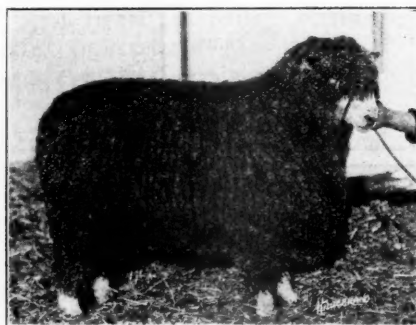
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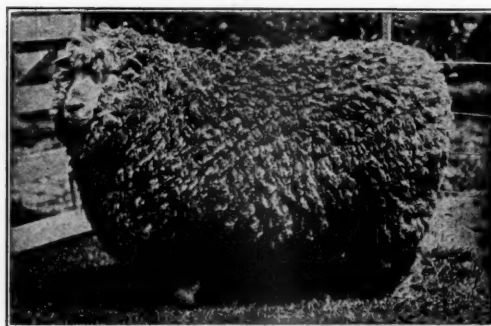
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